

The Global Newspaper
Edited in Paris
Printed Simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore,
The Hague and Marseille

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 16

Herald Tribune



PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

No. 31,698

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PARIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1985

ESTABLISHED 1887

Kyprianou and Denktash Hold UN Talks on Reuniting Cyprus

By Andriana Ierodiaconou
International Herald Tribune

UNITED NATIONS, New York — President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus and the Turkish Cypriot leader, Rauf Denktash, began summit talks here Thursday that are intended to end Turkey's 10-year occupation of northern Cyprus.

A settlement reuniting the partitioned eastern Mediterranean island under joint Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot administration could be expected to ease tensions between Greece and Turkey, which have upset the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's southeastern flank for a decade.

Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the chief architect and mediator of the talks, warned the two sides in an opening statement: "If this moment is lost ... it may not readily recur."

There were "difficulties to be overcome and pitfalls to be avoided," he said, before the two sides could agree on a framework for a solution to the Cyprus problem aimed at establishing a Federal Republic of Cyprus."

Mr. Denktash and Mr. Kyprianou shook hands and smiled before beginning to a closed-door session with the UN leader.

In a statement issued after the first session of talks, Mr. Pérez de Cuellar said he was encouraged that the two men had come together in a "relaxed and pleasant atmosphere." He said it was too early to determine how long the talks would last.

The negotiations were scheduled to resume later Thursday after a noon recess requested by the Turkish Cypriot side for deliberation on the position taken by the Greek Cypriots during the morning session. A Greek Cypriot spokesman declined to comment on his side's position.

The two leaders have been negotiating intensively in indirect talks through the mediation of the secretary-general for three months. This is the first face-to-face meeting between them since 1979, however.

Cyprus has been partitioned since 1974, when Turkish troops invaded and occupied about a third of the island in reaction to a coup organized by the Greek military government against the government of Archbishop Makarios.

UN-sponsored intercommunal



Rauf Denktash



Spyros Kyprianou

peace bid, President Ronald Reagan intervened to press for the Kyprianou-Denktash meeting, urging the Turkish side to make territorial and constitutional concessions. The United States is anxious to reduce Greek-Turkish hostility in Northern Cyprus.

The show of friendship Thursday between Mr. Kyprianou and Mr. Denktash masked fundamental differences in the two sides' approach to the summit.

Mr. Denktash has repeatedly called the summit a formality where the two sides will be asked to sign a previously prepared draft agreement for a Cyprus settlement. The Greek Cypriots insist that much substantial negotiating remains to be done before an acceptable framework can be reached.

The substance of the past three months' "proximity" talks have been kept confidential, but officials closely involved in the UN peace initiative say the two sides have agreed that the basis of a settlement should be a bizonal, federal, independent Cypriot republic, with one citizenship and one currency.

There would be a Greek Cypriot president, a Turkish Cypriot vice president and a two-chamber parliament with 50-50 representation in the upper house and 70 percent Greek Cypriot, 30 percent Turkish Cypriot in the lower house. The balance in the cabinet would be seven to three. The Turkish Cypriot minority would have some veto power in government.

Major issues that remain to be settled, Greek Cypriot sources say, include the withdrawal of the Turkish occupation troops, the guarantees for a settlement and provisions for 170,000 Greek Cypriot refugees created by the 1974 Turkish invasion to return to their homes.

Mr. Denktash has said that having Turkey as guarantor power is an essential part of any settlement for the Turkish Cypriots. The Turkish Cypriot side is also concerned about the issue of security for the minority if Turkish troops leave the two communities.

■ U.S. Arms Worry Greece

Henry Kamm of *The New York Times* reported from Athens:

Greece is worried that the price it might be asked to pay for a settlement of the Cyprus problem could be a heavier flow of U.S. arms to the island.

Despite reports to the contrary,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Cold Drops New Surprise On Europe

Reuters

PARIS — Europe's cold spell continued to bite hard Thursday in the north of the Continent.

There were blizzards in Britain, record low temperatures in Paris and a smog alert in the industrial Ruhr region of West Germany. But southern Europe started to thaw out.

At least 12 more deaths were reported, pushing the number of victims of the Arctic spell to well over 300.

In Brussels, three persons died after a series of gas explosions due to frozen pipes destroyed four houses. A 3-year-old child and an elderly woman were killed Wednesday in Brussels in a similar gas explosion.

In France, a man in his 70s fell in his garden and froze to death, and an elderly woman died in bed from the cold.

In Britain, thousands of people were stranded by rail strikes, called in sympathy with the 10-month coalminers' strike, or they were engulfed in blizzards in the country's deepest freeze in more than 20 years.

Italy and Yugoslavia, however, reported milder weather. Heavy rain since the weekend



KREMLIN TALKS — Senator Gary Hart, left, the Colorado Democrat, met with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko in Moscow on Thursday. Mr. Hart said afterward that Mr. Gromyko seemed eager to resume arms talks as quickly as possible. Page 3.

U.S., Soviet Agree to Mideast Talks

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States and the Soviet Union have agreed to hold a new round of high-level talks about the Middle East, according to the White House.

Robert Sims, a deputy White House press secretary, said Wednesday that the discussions had been approved in principle by the two governments.

The agreement is an outgrowth of President Ronald Reagan's proposal in September that the two countries hold "periodic consultations at policy level about regional problems."

Mr. Reagan's national security affairs adviser, Robert C. McFarlane, said in a television interview that the renewed discussions about the Middle East would be an "exchange of views, a talk, a conversation" in which each of us views the problems of the area" and not "a matter of formal negotiation at all."

Despite reports to the contrary,

there was only "a passing reference" to the Middle East last week when U.S. and Soviet delegations headed by Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko met in Geneva, a State Department official said.

Other sources said arrangements for discussions on the Middle East had been moving in a separate channel from the Geneva talks.

The two countries held an announced round of high-level discussions last year concerning the war between Iran and Iraq. These talks, at a time when military tension and the threat of escalation between the regional powers was high, involved meetings between Mr. Shultz and Ambassador Anatoli F. Dobrynin in Washington, and Mr. Gromyko and Ambassador Arthur A. Hartman in Moscow.

U.S. officials later described these discussions as an exchange of information that seemed useful to both sides in a high-risk situation.

Such discussions were held frequently in the mid-1970s, when the United States and the Soviet Union were co-chairmen of the Geneva conference that aimed at a comprehensive Middle East solution, but they have only rarely been held in the past several years.

The Soviet Union is expected to use the new talks to push for an international conference on the Middle East, which the United States continues to reject.

Among the topics likely to figure in new talks, a State Department official said, are Arab-Israeli questions such as the situation in Lebanon and Soviet support for Syria; the Iran-Iraq war; Libya; and perhaps Afghanistan.

The most likely U.S. participant in the discussions is Assistant Secretary of State Richard W. Murphy, the State Department's senior Middle East expert.

State Department sources said the time, place and other details about the talks had not been established.

Weinberger Says Space Defense Needs Backup

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's proposed space defense against nuclear missiles, if deployed, would have to be backed up by anti-aircraft radar installations and planes to protect North America against bombers, according to Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger.

Mr. Weinberger said Wednesday in an interview that such a continental air defense system, largely abandoned 10 years ago as obsolete in an era of quick-flying offensive missiles, should be restored to assure that protection against nuclear attack was "thoroughly reliable."

The defense secretary declined to speculate about the ultimate cost of reconstructing a system to defend against relatively slow-flying bombers and cruise missiles that might be able to slip under an anti-missile shield.

However, James R. Schlesinger, a former defense secretary who was asked about Mr. Weinberger's remarks, estimated that rebuilding and sustaining such a system of radar installations and planes would cost \$50 billion a year.

The Pentagon spokesman, Michael L. Burch, said Thursday that the Defense Department did not plan any "crash" program or bolt out of the blue" to build up North American air defenses immediately. But he said the Pentagon would continue its gradual efforts to restore U.S. air defenses.

He disputed Mr. Schlesinger's cost estimate for an anti-bomber defense as "far too high."

Mr. Weinberger also asserted Wednesday that the level of military spending now being endorsed by congressional leaders in Congress would do "major injury" to the national security and "prevent" achievement of an arms control treaty with the Soviet Union.

He was responding to a growing consensus among congressional Republicans that Congress would not plan any "crash" program or bolt out of the blue" to build up North American air defenses immediately.

At the same time, Les Aspin, the new chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, questioned Wednesday the value of continued spending on the MX missile.

He warned the Reagan administration that Congress would not "just rubber-stamp the administration's arms requests because there are arms talks going on."

Representative Aspin, a Wisconsin Democrat, has backed the administration on funding the MX missile.

He suggested Wednesday that the MX has less bargaining leverage in arms talks now because of Moscow's evidently greater worry about strategic defense research.

"What should we do with the MX now that it is no longer central to the negotiations?" he asked.

However, Representative Aspin stopped short of advocating that the missile program be canceled.

Senator Barry Goldwater, a Republican of Arizona and new chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, has already urged President Ronald Reagan to give up on the MX.

Representative Aspin's comments at the Carnegie Foundation, his first public speech since becoming committee chairman, was in response to an appeal for MX funding made last week by Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

Mr. Shultz urged continued spending on MX and the Reagan administration's proposed \$26-billion space-defense research program to ensure progress in arms talks with the Soviet Union.

Senator Simpson, explaining that the Senate leadership was intent on cutting about \$20 billion from the administration's proposed Pentagon budget, asserted that reductions announced by Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger were not real cutbacks because the Pentagon was still getting all the major weapons systems and other programs it wants.

Although Mr. Weinberger still wants about 10 percent real growth in military spending, a senior White House official suggested that a compromise that held growth to 3 or 4 percent but kept the MX missile program alive might be acceptable.

However, Senator Simpson argued Wednesday for sharper cuts by freezing military spending at the current level.

"Obviously to do that, there may have to be votes on elimination of various systems," he said. "We're going to have to be down to the elimination of systems and maybe even a more dramatic approach than that, and that is to say, you know, we may have to break that contract."

The Wyoming Republican, a past supporter of major military weapons systems, criticized the Pentagon tactic of asserting that procurement of weapons systems and other multiyear projects could not be interrupted.

"It might be better to assess the damages under the contract, have

Algeria	6,070 Dz. tons	1,640	Norway	7,200 M.t.
Austria	10,351 Italy	1,500	Portugal	9,700 M.t.
Bahrain	6,020 Jordan	500 Fr.	China	6,200 Kt.
Bulgaria	45,227	500 Fr.	R.P. of Ireland	10,000 D.t.
Canada	C. 1,500	—	Saudi Arabia	AM. 12
Cyprus	C. 6,070 Lebanon	8,000	Tunisia	7,000 M.t.
Denmark	8,000 D.J.S.	1,350	Yugoslavia	7,000 S.C.
Egypt	10,700 Luxembourg	45 L.t.	U.S.A.	22,000 S.F.
Finland	7,000 F. Moldova	105	Turkey	1,000 S.C.
France	22,000 D.M. Malta	35 Cts.	Turkey	1,000 S.C.
Germany	230 D.M.	500 Dk.	U.A.E.	6,500 D.b.
Great Britain	50 P. Morocco	500 Dk.	U.S.A.	10,000 D.b.
Iceland	80 Dr. Netherlands	275 R.	U.S.S.R. (Sov.)	500,000 D.b.
Iraq	115 Rok. Nigeria	170 K.	Yugoslavia	170 D.

INSIDE

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■ BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Finance ministers meeting in Washington are not expected to agree to joint action on the dollar, sources say.

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residential districts and besiege them with noise and congestion.

As the pace of commercial development drives up land values, homeowners in some of these hot real estate pockets are recognizing the value of banding together to market their neighborhoods as one parcel. In the past year, at least four subdivisions north of Atlanta have used this tactic to negotiate sales to developers at prices double and sometimes triple those on the residential sales market.

"We were in a losing battle trying to stop the development and deal with the traffic," said W. William Harness, a lawyer who helped organize those who owned the 144 homes in a neighborhood north of Atlanta. "The court decision last month allowing them to proceed with selling their properties as a block to an adjoining shopping center. Other residents had sought to prevent the sale.

The witnesses said that while an initial early-morning clearing attempt was held up by arguments on how many feet of barricade should be removed first, high-level contacts allowed work to get under way.

As clusters of high-density office, retail and housing developments take root outside city centers, they are threatening to overrun

bad situations," said James P. Gaines, director of real estate research for the Rice Center, an urban research institute at Rice University in Houston.

In Arlington, Virginia, for example, where intense commercial development along the route of the Washington Metro rapid-transit line has driven up land values, the owners of 22 homes agreed this month to sell their six acres as one parcel for about \$10 million. A Maryland developer plans to build a high-rise retail and apartment complex on the land.

Near Houston, 57 property owners in Meyerland, an upper-middle-income neighborhood southwest of the city, won a state court decision last month allowing them to proceed with selling their properties as a block to an adjoining shopping center. Other residents had sought to prevent the sale.

Bonn Pledges Funds For U.S. Space Station

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

BONN — The West German government has agreed to contribute \$900 million over the next decade to participate in a U.S.-led program to set up a permanently manned space station.

The decision Wednesday came in response to President Ronald Reagan's appeal, made a year ago, for Europe, Japan and Canada to join the United States in funding and building the \$8 billion Columbus space-station project. Italy, France and Britain are expected to announce their intentions by the end of the month.

If all goes according to plan, the manned laboratory and observation craft would be launched into space in 1992, the 500th anniversary of Christopher Columbus' discovery of America.

Heinz Riesenhuber, West Germany's minister for research and technology, said that the planned cooperation in space between Europe and the United States carried great political and economic significance for transatlantic relations.

He said that during a review phase over the next two years, detailed contracts must be negotiated with the United States to ensure that European countries in the program earn a fair return on their investments.

The Bonn government sees its participation in the venture as an important way of gaining access to space-based technology as well as experience in developing orbiting stations that could reap commercial benefits.

U.S. restrictions on the transfer of technology, ostensibly to prevent the Soviet Union from acquiring sensitive goods or information from third countries, have irritated the European allies. They fear that such limits are hindering development of their own high technology sectors.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government sees the prospect of close cooperation on the space station as a way to oblige the United States to share complete access to important space research data.

West German and Italian companies are planning to develop a special laboratory module that would plug into the main body of the U.S.-built spacecraft. It would be used by scientists to conduct experiments in the zero gravity and vacuum conditions of space. Several drug and manufacturing companies here have expressed interest in such experiments.

Besides the potential economic dividends, the Kohl government sees the project as a way to fortify bonds within the Western alliance.

The venture has evoked some controversy. Some scientists are skeptical about the need for a manned space station and contend that robots could conduct more efficiently the kind of work envisioned in the project.

Europe's previous involvement in a U.S. space project was seen as less than successful. European countries spent \$750 million in 1973 to underwrite Spacelab yet failed to win much in the way of research benefits.

Another argument against European cooperation with the U.S. program is that it exhausts funds that some politicians say should be earmarked exclusively for projects that foster Europe's own capabilities in space travel by the 1990s.

Mr. Riesenhuber said Wednesday that Bonn would contribute nearly \$500 million to development of a more powerful and versatile Ariane rocket, built mainly by France, to make Europe more independent in space travel by the 1990s.

But Mr. Riesenhuber said that West Germany would not be able to afford a major investment in the French space shuttle project known as Hermes.

He said the concept of a European space shuttle was "very interesting" but that Bonn's involvement in the space station and an upgraded Ariane rocket precluded participation in a third costly space program.



Two Thai soldiers guard a bridge linking Aranyaprathet, Thailand, and Cambodia. The bridge, which had served as a major crossing point, was damaged by brush fire.

Khmer Rouge Said to Attack Vietnamese

The Associated Press

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand — Khmer Rouge guerrillas have been attacking Vietnamese positions in Cambodia along National Highway 5 opposite this Thai border town in the past week. This military sources said Thursday.

About 500 Khmer Rouge troops of the 47th Division burned bridges and attacked Vietnamese bases in the areas of Sisophon and Mongkol Borey, along the national highway in the northwestern Cambodian province of Battambang, the sources said.

Two guerrillas were reported killed and nine wounded in six days of sporadic fighting, and part of the guerrilla force retreated to bases in the south after the Vietnamese responded with heavy weapons, they said.

Fighting has died down in the past few days after Vietnamese forces, overran several resistance camps along the Thai-Cambodian border in their most powerful offensive since invading Cambodia in 1978.

A Thai military source also said Vietnamese troops fired several dozen rounds from light arms into a Thai village seven and a half miles (12 kilometers) north of Aranyaprathet late Wednesday, but no casualties were reported. It was not known why the Vietnamese opened fire, the source said.

International aid officials, meanwhile, reported that the Thais will move 62,000 refugees from an evacuation site called Red Hill to the Kao-i-Dang refugee holding center deeper inside Thailand, in the next few days.

Urban League Calls Status of Blacks 'Very Grim'

By Reginald Stuart
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The president of the National Urban League has characterized the social and economic status of black Americans as "very grim" and called on President Ronald Reagan to "take a handful of small steps that could begin to heal the breach between his administration and black people."

The president, John E. Jacob, on Wednesday released the organization's annual report on the status of the United States' 28 million blacks. The report continued the league's harsh criticism of Mr. Reagan, but suggested policies it said would change the administration's image as hostile to blacks.

Among steps recommended in the report were presidential support of a civil rights bill now before Congress, reappraisal of United States policy toward South Africa, a cooling of political statements

that blacks say are polarizing the races and a moratorium on budget cuts in programs that help the poor.

Mr. Jacob also said that black Americans were placing a "new emphasis" on defining their problems and devising their own solutions. But, he said, "Without government and the private sector fully involved, the cycle of pain and poverty will not be broken."

Mr. Jacob said his cabinet and government agency administrators to hold regular meetings with "leaders of the black community" and groups of volunteers.

"The purpose of such meetings would not be conventional political stroking, but a true dialogue between those who hold power and those whose constituents are deeply affected by that power," said Mr. Jacob, who has been president of the 75-year-old public service organization for three years.

"Such meetings would replace polarization with dialogue and rhetoric with substance."

The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said he had no comment on the Urban League report because it had not been reviewed by the White House. When asked whether the president would meet with Mr. Jacob, Mr. Speakes said the president had not received any request for a meeting.

The report covered seven topics, including the black family, the implications of technology in urban school districts now heavily populated with racial minorities, elderly black Americans, blacks in the media, the labor movement, the problems of black financial institutions and the presidential candidacy in 1984 of the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson.

"It virtually every area of life that counts, black people made strong progress in the 1960s, peaked in the 70s, and have been sliding back every since," Mr. Jacob said in an introduction to the report.

Citing employment as an example, the report said that in 1975, the black unemployment rate was 14.1 percent, almost double the white unemployment rate of 7.6 percent. But, at the end of 1984, black unemployment was at 16 percent, more than twice the 6.5 percent rate for whites.

Asked what level of unemployment would be acceptable for blacks, Mr. Jacob said, "Parity, the same level of unemployment as for whites."

The report characterized the Reagan administration's attitude toward blacks as "deplorable," asserting that it had continually attacked affirmative action, sought to reverse civil rights gains for minorities through the Justice Department and the U.S. Civil Rights Commission and had dragged its feet on voting rights legislation.

Ethnic Turks Said to Riot In Bulgaria

Reuters

SOFIA — Diplomatic sources in Bulgaria say violent disturbances followed official attempts to get ethnic Turks to assume Bulgarian names. The authorities deny that there have been any incidents.

According to accounts from several diplomatic sources this week, there have been casualties, including deaths, among Turks resisting police demands that they adopt Bulgarian first names.

In Ankara, officials said President Kenan Eren had appealed to the Bulgarian leader, Todor Zhivkov, to help ensure the freedom and legal rights of the Turkish minority. The officials said Mr. Zhivkov had replied through the Bulgarian Embassy in Ankara that he would look into the matter.

A deputy Bulgarian foreign minister, Ivan Ganev, said: "There have been no clashes. There is no reason for any clashes. There have been no victims. It is all slander."

Mr. Ganev estimated there were 400,000 to 500,000 ethnic Turks living in Bulgaria, which was once part of the Ottoman empire. Estimates from Turkey put the number at more than one million, out of a population of about nine million.

The diplomats said Bulgaria began the drive to get ethnic Turks to change their names about two months ago, mainly in southern mountain communities.

The sources said they could not put a figure on casualties. One said he had heard that as many as 40 were killed in a clash involving security forces near Momchilgrad. The report could not be confirmed.

The diplomats said Bulgarian police surrounded small communities at night and entered Turkish homes, demanding that Turks sign forms agreeing to adopt Bulgarian first names.

A diplomat said some ethnic Turks had gone on hunger strikes in protest.

Mr. Ganev, although emphatic in his denial that there had been clashes, defended Bulgaria's nationality policies.

"We are justly proud of the equality of rights that we extend to the Turkish population," he said. "We realize a sort of psychosis is created among relatives of this community in Turkey, but there are no grounds for such anxiety."

Kyprianou, Denktash Begin Talks on Cyprus

(Continued from Page 1)

Turkey, high-level officials said Thursday.

Greece has protested earlier U.S. moves in that direction and would object to them in the future, the officials said.

Since the 1974 invasion and Turkey's continued occupation of northern Cyprus, the United States has maintained a proportion of 7 to 10 in military aid between Greece and Turkey. U.S. Defense Department budget requests that would in effect have altered the balance in Turkey's favor have always been reduced to the 7-to-10 ratio by Congress.

U.S. urging is said by informed Turkish and U.S. officials to have played an important role in persuading Ankara to make the concessions necessary for a possible Cyprus accord. Greek officials fear that the principal argument used by the United States was that a Cyprus settlement would make it possible to pass through Congress plans by the Pentagon to signifi-

cantly increase military assistance to Turkey.

An indication of Greek concern is the fact that the first major concessions by Ankara since the invasion were greeted in Greece less with satisfaction than with a proclamation of what the government of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou calls a new "national defense policy."

The policy, whose text remains secret, is positioned on a view that Turkey, rather than the Soviet bloc, is Greece's principal potential enemy. Diplomats in Athens see in an apparent inconsistency because of the membership of both Greece and Turkey in NATO, which views the Soviet Union as the principal threat.

In actual disposition of forces, Greece has reflected a priority on warding off a potential menace from Turkey since 1974. The sudden elevation of this situation to a formally proclaimed policy was meant to be read as a warning to Turkey and, indirectly, to the United States.

(AP, Reuters)

Priest's Driver Tells of Attack

(Continued from Page 1)

him move. And if anything happens, shoot."

He was ordered not to turn his head but saw the driver, Mr. Pelekanos, watching as Father Popieluszko was seized, and reacting with disgust and something like tension.

When the kidnappers drove off, with Mr. Chrostowski in the front seat, one of the men brandished a rope at him and said: "Here you have a little rope so that you don't shoot your head off on your last journey."

Mr. Chrostowski jumped from the car as it passed another vehicle. "I slid, rolled over, and when I stopped rolling I jumped up. One of the handcuffs sprang open."

He went to a nearby building, where an ambulance was called. It took him to the home of a Torun priest, Josef Nowakowski, to whom he told his story.

Mr. Chrostowski said of the kidnappers: "I knew it was a gangster attack and there was no way to talk with them. I had to regard them as gangsters. I knew I could only save myself by staying calm."

He was taken later to an Interior Ministry hospital, where he was treated for severe bruises and an ankle injury.

New Leaders in Congress Challenge MX, Arms Budget

(Continued from Page 1)

the legal aspects of revision and termination, and pay the damages and step away from the system instead of failing for this old play. You can't stop now," he said.

Pressed to cite weapons systems, Senator Simpson said that the B-1 bomber and MX missile were being studied for elimination. He said the MX was "already perilously close" to being canceled before the latest budget-cutting push.

The determining factor, he suggested, should be the assessment of which weapons systems have the most leverage with Moscow in the arms talks. "We're going to have to look closely at what Shultz is telling us, what it is that makes an impression on them with regard to our systems."

"If it's the Strategic Defense Initiative, then obviously we're going to have that thing, and to do that, we're going to have to unfund some other things," Senator Simpson said.

Mr. Michel said Wednesday that he may propose holding increases in defense spending to 4 percent after inflation in the fiscal 1986 budget in exchange for Republican support for the MX.

In a challenge to other senators to accept an austerity approach to the Pentagon budget, he supported a proposal by Senator Goldwater that some military bases and training facilities be closed.

■ Weinberger Pleas for Budget Secretary Weinberger pleaded with House Republican leaders

Melanesians Say Visit Won't Affect Their Goals

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NOUMEA, New Caledonia — President Francois Mitterrand left Thursday for New Caledonia, but Melanesian separatists said his visit would have no effect on their attempt to win total independence from France.

Mr. Mitterrand was expected to make one undisclosed stop on the 12,500-mile (20,250-kilometer) journey before landing Saturday morning in New Caledonia for a 24-hour visit to promote a referendum for independence. He was accompanied by Interior Minister Pierre Jose, according to a statement from the Elysee Palace in Paris.

Officials in New Caledonia said Mr. Mitterrand would make several visits by helicopter to the interior of the Pacific territory, visit city hall in Noumea and meet with the territorial government.

Settlers who oppose the independence movement planned to follow Mr. Mitterrand with French flags and stage "dignified" protests to show their desire to "stay with France."

Jean-Marie Tjibaou, president of the Melanesian group's "provisional government" installed Dec. 1, refused comment on the visit. Mr. Tjibaou met Thursday for 75 minutes with Edgar Pisani, the special French envoy who has drafted a plan for independence "in association with France."

Earlier this week, Mr. Tjibaou rejected the plan, which proposed a referendum in July to decide whether the territory should become independent at the beginning of 1986.

Hopes for the proposal began to waver after the shooting deaths Saturday of two Melanesians, or Kanaks, separatists by French police. Mr. Tjibaou has called the deaths assassinations and alleged complicity by the island's senior civil and police officials.

Mr. Mitterrand announced his visit Wednesday night in a televised interview and said he wanted to persuade Melanesians and white settlers to accept the Pisani referendum as a means of protecting the fundamental interests of both groups.

The president of the republic is welcome in all parts of the French territory, and I dare to hope he will understand the ferocious determination of the majority of Caledonians to remain French," said Dick Ukewie, president of the territorial government.

But the Kanaks said they would not welcome Mr. Mitterrand.

"His visit is meaningless," said a spokesman for the pro-independence Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front. "We want sovereignty."

At least 19 people have died since mid-November in a struggle between native Melanesians seeking independence and settlers, most of them of European origin, who want France to continue governing the island, as it has since 1853. Melanesians are known locally as Kanaks.

In Paris, French commentators described Mr. Mitterrand's decision to visit New Caledonia as a throw of the dice that, if successful, could turn the tide of his fortunes at the halfway point in his seven-year term.

The policy, whose text remains secret, is positioned on a view that Turkey, rather than the Soviet bloc, is Greece's principal potential enemy. Diplomats in Athens see in an apparent inconsistency because of the membership of both Greece and Turkey in NATO, which views the Soviet Union as the principal threat.

In actual disposition of forces, Greece has reflected a priority on warding off a potential menace from Turkey since 1974. The sudden elevation of this situation to a formally proclaimed policy was meant to be read as a warning to Turkey and, indirectly, to the French Basque country.

He said that Mr. Mitterrand might face the kind of humiliation that greeted a Socialist prime minister, Guy Mollet, in Algeria in 1956, when European settlers pelted him with tomatoes.

(AP, Reuters)

WORLD BRIEFS

U.S. Apologizes to Poles for Program

WARSAW (AP) — The United States has formally apologized to Poland for a Radio Free Europe broadcast that implied similarities between the Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, and Adolf Hitler, U.S. officials said Thursday.

The U.S. chargé d'affaires in Warsaw, John R. Davis, delivered an apology to the Polish Foreign Ministry on Wednesday, American officials said. In Washington, the State Department said the United States dissociated itself from the broadcast.

The Polish government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, said the Jan. 7 program raised questions about the sincerity of U.S. efforts to improve relations with Poland. He said the U.S.-funded radio station broadcast a purported Hitler speech and dedicated

Hart Sees Gromyko, Says Moscow Wants Early Talks on Arms

By Celestine Bohlen
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, in his first meeting with a U.S. legislator since last week's arms talks in Geneva, told Senator Gary Hart on Thursday that he hoped U.S. negotiators would move directly to "concrete proposals" when the two sides resume arms negotiations.

In a brief interview outside the Kremlin where he spent two hours with Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Hart said the Soviet foreign minister emphasized that the arms talks should begin "sooner rather than later . . . but not if sooner leads to generalities."

Mr. Hart, a Colorado Democrat, lost the Democratic presidential primaries to Walter F. Mondale in 1984. His reception by Mr. Gromyko and other Soviet officials indicates that the Russians are interested in his future political prospects.

An aide described the atmosphere at Thursday's meeting as "frank, businesslike and friendly." He said the meeting had been expected to last 30 to 45 minutes.

Senator Hart, a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said much of his conversation with Mr. Gromyko centered on the coming arms negotiations agreed upon by Mr. Gromyko and Secretary of State George P. Shultz in Geneva earlier this month.

Mr. Gromyko reiterated the Soviet position "in terms virtually identical" to statements made during an interview on Soviet television last Sunday, Mr. Hart said.

"There may have been some nuances," said Mr. Hart, but he would not elaborate.

The Russians have made it clear that their top priority in the proposed three-part talks is to halt the U.S. development of space-based weapons.

Neither the date nor the site for the talks has been set. Mr. Gromyko told the senator that he hoped the dialogue over timing and loca-

tion did not go on "overly long" and that both sides would be ready with specific proposals.

Mr. Hart said he and Mr. Gromyko also discussed issues of compliance in arms control and on human rights. The senator said he stressed U.S. concerns about human rights abuses in the Soviet Union.

"I was more concerned with individuals than debating generalities," he said.

He said that Mr. Gromyko, while objecting to outside interference in internal Soviet affairs, said his staff would investigate the cases.

Human rights were also stressed in a series of meetings between Soviet officials and a group of U.S. congressmen, who were in Moscow this week on a parliamentary exchange.

Headed by Representative Tom Lantos, a California Democrat, the group said they told Soviet officials that the United States was not ready to accept "detente without a human face."

Mr. Hart, ending a 10-day European tour, is in the Soviet Union as a guest of the Supreme Soviet, or parliament, and the U.S.A. and Canada Institute.

Reagan Call to Soviet

President Ronald Reagan challenged the Soviet Union on Thursday to put aside rhetoric and support steps to reduce tensions in Europe, United Press International reported from Washington.

Mr. Reagan, in a written statement on the Jan. 19 resumption of East-West disarmament talks in Stockholm, said the Russians had yet to respond to a "spirit of practicality, fairness and compromise" displayed by the West.

"They have yet to join the majority of participants who favor a serious, practical approach to developing meaningful confidence-building measures," he said after meeting with James Goodby, the chief U.S. delegate to the talks.

Neither the date nor the site for the talks has been set. Mr. Gromyko told the senator that he hoped the dialogue over timing and loca-



Daniel Ortega Saavedra

Nicaraguan Leaders Promote Dialogue With U.S.

By Richard Harwood
Washington Post Service

MANAGUA — President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua says peace negotiations in Central America are achieving nothing because the only policy the United States has is to "liquidate this revolution."

Tomas Borge Martinez, Nicaragua's minister of the interior, said in a separate interview Tuesday that the United States has legitimate security interests in the Central American region.

"We could come to an understanding," Mr. Borge said, "that there would never be any foreign military bases here; there would never be strategic weapons here; there would never be strategic

weapons even in a conventional sense."

Mr. Ortega, in his first interview since his inauguration Jan. 10, said that a "normalization" of relations with the United States was vital to Nicaragua, that there was no other basis for peace and stability in his country.

But normalization is impossible, Mr. Ortega said, until three conditions are met:

First, the "contras," the rebel forces fighting his government with U.S. assistance, must be defeated.

Second, the United States must be persuaded "through dialogue" that military action against the Sandinist government will solve no problems.

And, third, the United States

must abandon "neo-colonial" policies and attitudes toward Nicaragua and all of Central America.

"Neo-colonialism" as a policy,

Mr. Ortega said, was inherited by the Reagan administration from previous U.S. administrations, both liberal and conservative. Since the 19th century, he said, the United States has intervened in Central American affairs.

Mr. Borge elaborated on the possibilities of "normalized" relations with the United States. The North American interest is that Nicaragua should not constitute a danger to the U.S., he said.

"They can have an opinion. They can criticize. But they have no right to impose their opinions."

Mr. Borge said it would be "an incredible step forward" if President Reagan would visit Nicaragua and "if we could meet him and look him in the eye."

"Despite his ideology and histrio-

nical tendencies and his concrete inter-

ests as a representative of the conserva-

tives, if he just caught a glimpse of Nicaragua — that would contribute to change."

Munich Where fashion becomes an event



Munich's Fashion Calender 1985:

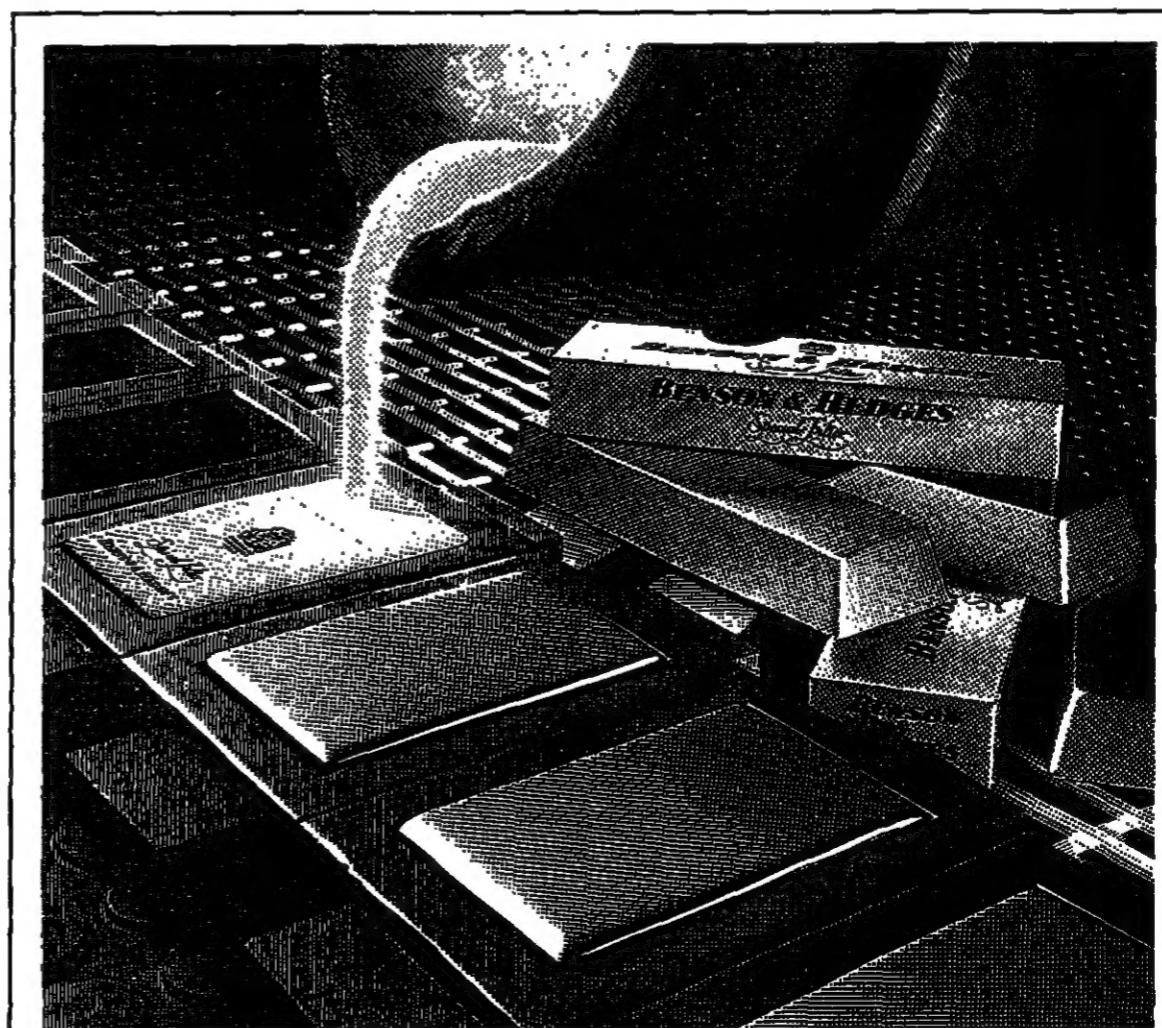
34th MMT —
Münchner Mode-Tage
10th—12th August

51st MWM —
Mode-Woche-München
24th—27th March

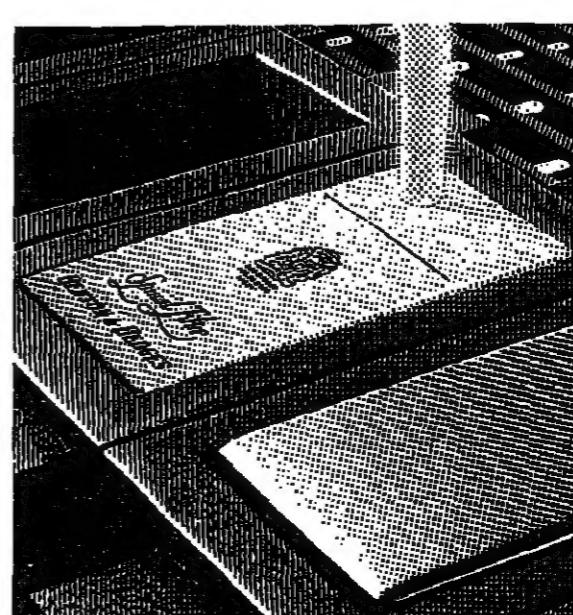
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Münchner Mode-Tage
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Witness Gives Ground on Westmoreland Figures

By M.A. Farber
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Lawyers for General William C. Westmoreland have attempted to show that, contrary to a 1982 CBS documentary, the general did not suppress higher estimates in 1967 for Vietcong "irregular" forces.

Samuel A. Adams, the former CIA analyst whose thesis of military "deception" underlies the broadcast that is the subject of General Westmoreland's \$120-million libel suit, testified Wednesday under cross-examination that virtually the same figures that were said to have alarmed the general were, nonetheless, widely distributed by his command to U.S. intelligence agencies.

The numbers were "certainly similar," Mr. Adams acknowledged under questioning by David Dorsen, a lawyer for General Westmoreland. However, he testified earlier, those numbers were not ultimately used.

Mr. Adams, who served as a paid consultant to CBS and is now a defendant at the 14-week trial, took the stand last Thursday.

A key witness for CBS, he had testified on direct examination that General Westmoreland had imposed an arbitrary ceiling of 300,000 on reports of enemy strength in 1967, partly by masking the number of the political cadre and of such "irregular" forces as guerrillas and village self-defense units.

Mr. Adams, who took part in 1967 in a quarrel between the military and the CIA over the proper estimates for enemy strength, seemed uneasy under cross-examination. The prodigious memory he displayed on direct examination failed him a number of times as Mr. Dorsen pursued apparent discrepancies between his testimony and other statements he had made.

For example, Mr. Adams had said last week that he first realized the CIA had "sold out" to lower estimates advanced by the military when he returned to Washington in September 1967 from a conference in Saigon. He said he had left the conference after two or three days.

But George Carver, Mr. Adams' former superior, had previously testified that Mr. Adams was aware in Saigon of the "compromise" between the CIA and the military.

And Wednesday, Mr. Dorsen excerpts from a book Mr. Adams has been writing in which he says that, on the night he learned of the agreement, he attended a party in Saigon and "pounded the table, cursed the military and drank too much."

Donovan Trial Motion Denied by U.S. Judge

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — A U.S. judge has denied an attempt by Raymond J. Donovan, the labor secretary, to have his trial moved from a state court in the Bronx to the federal level. Mr. Donovan is charged with larceny and filing false business reports.

The ruling was made Wednesday. Mr. Donovan's lawyers had argued that he should be tried in federal court to prevent state interference in federal affairs. They said that Mr. Donovan's indictment Sept. 24 forced him to take an unpaid leave from President Ronald Reagan's cabinet.

HARRY'S NEW YORK BAR ®

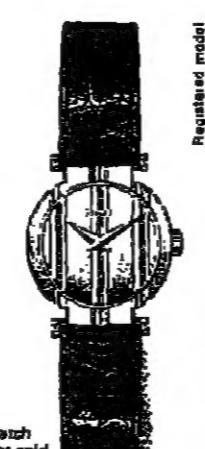
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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Escaping the Deficit Bog

The struggle to reduce America's budget deficit outlasts even the Karpov-Kasparov chess spectacular. But unlike that particular Moscow circus, Washington's contest may end up with everyone losing.

The job switch between Donald Regan and James Baker — these chessmen now move themselves — raises tremors as well as hope. Suppose Secretary Regan, even nearer to President Reagan than before, urges priority for his tax-reform proposals, rather than for the deficit reduction on which he has not always been so sound? Reform of the tangled tax law is less urgent than reducing the hole in the budget. If legislative action is not taken in the next few months, hopes of compressing the deficit will fade. In Congress, 1986 will usher in the biennial surrenders of reason to rhetoric.

Fearing a fresh spate of suggestions that the deficit does not matter, let us recapitulate some of the reasons why it does.

America's economy depends on the level of its citizens' savings and its ability to invest them in productive — profitable — undertakings. The more these savings are sucked out of the private sector by public spending that cannot be financed by taxes, the less successful the economy will become. The public deficit now amounts to about 25 percent of private savings, a vastly higher proportion than in most times. It can only be financed by pulling savings from abroad, which is why interest rates in America have to stay high and the dollar is overvalued.

In anything but the short run, high interest rates can only depress the economy and reduce its efficiency. They discourage business from borrowing. The cheapest rate at which the best company can borrow is now around 11 percent, and company planners can no longer count on inflation wiping out this cost. In economic jargon, the real cost of borrowing is very high, even when tax breaks for some borrowers are considered.

The process debilitates the U.S. economy in another way. The confined inflow of foreign funds and the resulting overvalu-

ation of the dollar — it has risen about 50 percent in four years — make it impossible for American producers to maintain their exports. It also ensures that some foreigners make a killing in the U.S. market.

But what is bad for America is bad, on the whole, for the world. As the U.S. boom slows down, other countries ought to take up the running. But their freedom to do so, as the Federal Reserve Board's Paul Volcker points out, is limited by the weakness of their currencies against the dollar, which makes for inflation, and by the flight of their savings to America, which keeps their interest rates high. To this must be added the debt problem of developing countries. The position of these poorer countries is exacerbated because their debts are in dollars and because U.S. protectionism limits their ability to repay them out of exports.

U.S. budget deficits would be less harmful for a time, if savings rose. But there is no good reason why they should. The supply-siders said they would when Mr. Reagan cut taxes in 1981. They did not.

Speed is of the essence. But the process may get bogged down in argument between the executive and legislative branches, Republicans and Democrats and — within the Republican ranks — the "new right" and the pragmatists. The advance confession that Mr. Reagan's budget proposals will fall short of the mark is profoundly disappointing. His apparent reliance on Republican senators to come up with something better sounds perilously near neglect of duty, and will not boost anyone's confidence.

It is not too late to get out of this bog. But we are reduced to the cynical approach. The president should not hesitate to break his election pledges because they were mutually inconsistent. One cannot, as he pledged, cut the budget deficit to a reasonable size without either cutting spending on defense or social security, or raising taxes. Compromise, probably on all these promises, has to be accepted if the worst is not to happen.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

The Quiet Survivor: Bush Keeps on Jogging

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — During the recent shuffle of the Reagan cabinet and White House staff, little attention was paid to the fact that Vice President George Bush is still pressing almost invisibly down the hatchet.

That is precisely the way he wants it. He says not a word even privately about the changes. He supports the president publicly on whatever his skipper does. He praises the old

Mr. Bush may have a chance to demonstrate his strengths, which are considerable.

boys who are going and the new boys who are coming, but remains the quiet survivor of the original Reagan White House team.

Looking to the future, that is to say to the next presidential election campaign (which has already started), the vice president is not only sitting quiet but sitting pretty.

He has established a confidential and trusting relationship with the president. The other influential White House advisers of the first term — Messrs. James Baker, Michael Deaver and Edwin Meese — have moved on or moved out, and Mr. Bush gets along with Donald Regan, who will be chief of staff.

More important, of all the potential presidential candidates in 1988 in either party — former Senator Howard Baker of Tennessee, Senator Robert Dole of Kansas and Representative Jack Kemp of New York on the Republican side, and Governor Mario Cuomo of New York and Senator Bill Bradley of New Jersey on the Democratic side — Mr. Bush has more experience in the conduct of foreign affairs than

any of them.

vice president in recent years. But unlike former Vice President Walter Mondale, he seldom participates directly in these debates but states his opinion privately to the president when asked to do so or when he did in the last four, but he will do so if urged by the president.

Even with increasing influence in the White House, Mr. Bush, like former Vice President Hubert Humphrey under President Lyndon Johnson, faces formidable political problems that he is not likely to resolve unless he is permitted to play television politics — which, as Mr. Reagan has demonstrated, is the way to the top.



INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Comparing Muscle in The Atlantic

By John Ausland

This is the first of two articles.

SLO — While there is a wide assumption that any new armed conflict between NATO and Warsaw Pact forces would be dramatically foreshortened by the use of nuclear arms, naval planners on both sides cannot afford to be caught unprepared. A look at the direction their planning has taken is informative.

West European members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, keeping the two world wars in mind, see the Atlantic Ocean as a broad highway over which Americans come to their assistance. American naval planners with World War II in mind, plan for a global struggle over control of the world's oceans.

Though West Europeans are reluctant to consider the possibility that Warsaw Pact land and air forces might overrun them before seaborne American and Canadian support could arrive in meaningful amounts, this is a real prospect should war break out anytime soon.

Of course, there is no precedent for how the superpowers would actually conduct a war with the nuclear threat hanging over them. But the naval leaders of both sides have gone ahead full steam in major efforts to intimidate the other side through naval expansion. In Moscow, Admiral Sergei Gorshkov convinced Kremlin leaders decades ago that they needed a powerful fleet. In Washington, Navy Secretary John Lehman is steering the United States toward what is said to be a 600-ship navy.

The core of the future U.S. Navy will be 15 carrier battle groups. Each carrier will be home to about 90 aircraft of various types and will be accompanied by an assortment of surface ships and submarines. Estimating the cost of a carrier group is not easy, but the price mentioned in military literature is \$18 billion.

The U.S. Navy expects these 15 carrier groups to be ready in the 1990s. But American taxpayers should not think this will end the spending. Naval planners are already looking to new carriers to replace others that are becoming obsolete.

A controversial innovation of the Reagan administration is the battleship group. Four of these are to be organized around World War II-era battleships that either have been or will be taken out of mothballs. Armed with medium-range Harpoon missiles and longer-range Tomahawk cruise missiles, they would be used to fight Soviet surface vessels and to support amphibious operations.

In any comparison with the combined navies of the NATO countries, Admiral Gorshkov's navy would have a long way to go. Yet he has not done badly. NATO military authorities feel particularly intimidated by the large number of attack and cruise missile submarines in the Soviet fleet. A large number of the so-called Backfire bombers have also been assigned to the Soviet fleet and have been exercising from airfields on the Kola Peninsula, between the Barents and White Seas, in recent years.

The Soviet Navy's Kiev- and Moskva-class carriers are not too worrisome. Nato analysts say, but the 60,000-ton carrier under construction in the Black Sea will be, when it is combat-ready in the 1990s.

An important but less romantic weapon in the Soviet arsenal could also play an important role. According to an official British publication, Warsaw Pact countries have about 26,000 mines for use in the eastern Atlantic, and, just as important, they have the capability to lay them. NATO, meanwhile, has inadequate mine-sweeping capabilities.

Several of NATO's supreme commanders for the Atlantic have complained that there is no point in their ferrying reinforcements and supplies across the Atlantic if they cannot use European ports because of the danger of mines.

When weighing NATO against Warsaw Pact navies, however, one must also compare the ability to conduct a protracted conflict. According to a Pentagon report to Congress, the U.S. Navy has only about a quarter of the ammunition it would need to be able to fight until American wartime production got under way.

Efforts are being made to correct this, but the navy will not reach the level of two-thirds of its required ammunition until the end of this decade.

The Soviet Navy, for its part, lacks bases in the Atlantic. Soviet vessels would, therefore, be dependent on vulnerable maintenance ships for on-the-spot repairs. If Warsaw Pact forces did not manage to deny NATO the use of the airfields in northern Norway, any ship returning to repair facilities on the Kola Peninsula would be vulnerable to air attack. Nor would repair facilities in the Baltic be available to ships in the Atlantic before the Warsaw Pact gained control of the Danish Straits and southern Norway.

International Herald Tribune

LETTER

An Asian Yalta?

Regarding the opinion column "1985: Time to Denounce Yalta Fraud" (Jan. 5) by George F. Will:

Since the crimes of Stalin were exposed long before February 1945, the Yalta agreement was an act of mere folly. It gave the green light to the seizure of Eastern and Central Europe. It shattered the whole framework of historical Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals.

What we are seeing now could prepare the way to a second Yalta in East Asia. The new "useful interlocutor" is the head of Communist China with its 1 billion people. To believe that Deng Xiaoping has brought a lasting change in China is a travesty.

GICA BOBICH
Rome

Lagging on Deployment

On the missile issue, it is hard not to show some impatience toward the Belgians, whose prime minister, Wilfried Martens, was in Washington this week, and the Dutch, who are like the Belgians on the issue but more so. The two countries have held back from making good on their formal commitment within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to take a few of the American missiles now being deployed to counter new Soviet missiles targeted on Western Europe. While Soviet-American talks were either stalemated or broken off, the two countries lagged because the arms control scene looked grim. Now that talks have resumed, some Belgians suggest it is best to hold off a bit longer "to give the talks a chance."

One has to acknowledge the basic situation of Belgium and the Netherlands. As small countries located well behind the East-West line, they know their military role is slight. They were drawn into the missile issue for one reason: because West Germany, the front-line country that was to take the largest share of the American missiles, demanded company so that the response to the Soviet SS-20 missiles would be seen as a broad alliance action, not a West German-Soviet faceoff.

As complicated multiparty democracies, Belgium and the Netherlands do not find it easy to make difficult national security decisions. Yet each is struggling with deployment

for the larger cause of alliance solidarity. Perhaps the best that can be said is that the current Belgian and Dutch governments know their special (and very different) political circumstances and are working to honor their NATO obligations. The immediate interest is in Belgium, which is supposed to start its agreed deployments this year. The Dutch are only at the stage of considering construction of bases. Not much good will come out of outsiders' offering them tactical advice.

The United States, nevertheless, has a clear obligation as the leader of the alliance. It cannot dictate to its allies or threaten them. Still, it cannot afford to convey the impression that whatever they decide is fine by Washington. An alliance that cannot follow through on its own decisions is an alliance in trouble.

The Kremlin failed when it tried to block the initial NATO deployments by walking out of the old talks on intermediate-range nuclear missiles. But it will surely try to halt or slow the later deployments by saying they will endanger the new talks. The current tensions in Europe, it must be remembered, arose exclusively from unprovoked and provocative Soviet missile upgrading. The new NATO deployments are a belated and, so far, disproportionately small response; one meant first to put weight behind an effort to negotiate the joint threat down.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

In Israel, Doubt Remains

Israel has at long last resolved to pull its army out of Lebanon, not because most of the major purposes of its invasion 31 months ago have been achieved but out of a weary awareness that they never can be.

The timing of the three-stage withdrawal will be determined unilaterally, and could be concluded by the end of summer. With that an enormously costly misadventure should end, at least for the time being.

Perhaps, by some miracle, the Lebanese government will find the will and the whereabouts to establish its authority. More likely the predominantly Shiite population of the south will try to assert the political power that it has never been allowed to have, precipitating a new explosion of regional fighting with Christians and others.

The primary aim of the Lebanon invasion

was, of course, to remove the PLO as a military threat, and the claim has been made that this was accomplished. But a sense of nagging uncertainty remains. Israel has paid a very heavy human, economic and political price for its invasion of Lebanon, and in the end even its purported gains are still shadowed in doubt.

— The Los Angeles Times.

Brazil: Hope, but No Miracle

The election of Tancredo Neves as president of Brazil is good news. But his victory hardly means that Brazil's problems will vanish miraculously. Much remains to be redone in this Latin American "giant," thrown into deep debt through the irresponsibility of its military leaders, and today forced to apply a policy of austerity that bears heaviest on the poor. Still, Brazilians will now have at least some chance to control their own destiny.

— Le Monde (Paris).

FROM OUR JAN. 18 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Russian Moves Worry Chinese
PARIS — Suspicion is aroused in the minds of the Chinese by the report that an official announcement has been made in St. Petersburg that Russia has rejected the American proposal for the neutralization of the Manchurian railways. The rejection is regarded by the Chinese press as evidence that Russia and Japan are combining in threatening the integrity of the Chinese empire. Japanese opposition was to be expected, but apparently the Chinese saw a possibility of Russia entering the proposition. From the tenor of press opinion, the St. Petersburg report is taken as an indication that the Russians will aid the enterprising islanders in preventing the "open door" in Manchuria from being more than ajar.

1935: Mexican Labor Crisis Continues
MEXICO CITY — While settlement of the threatened electricians' strike in Vera Cruz [on Jan. 17] averted a general strike in all subsidiaries of the Electric Bond and Share Company, the labor situation in Mexico is still faced with a crisis, with more than 100 unions serving notice of a general strike in sympathy with the Aguila oil workers who walked out more than a month ago. Ninety-six unions in Tampico, the republic's greatest oil field, have notified the government that, unless the Aguila strike is settled, all will walk out in two weeks' time. This would close the entire oil field, which is largely controlled by American companies. The Aguila strikers are demanding additional pay and improved working conditions.

— Le Monde (Paris).

In Peru's Debate on Human Rights, Justice Loses

By Juan Mendez and Karl Maier

The judicial verdict may, then, effectively refute the commission's report, but the court's alternative theory may be equally subject to dispute.

The judge apparently believes that the journalists were looking for, and found, a top-secret counterinsurgency installation, and that the armed forces killed them, or ordered their killing, to prevent disclosure of their findings. There is little evidence in the court record to support this view, although it must be noted that several military officers have refused the court's request to testify.

The verdict will, no doubt, set off a round of attacks and counterattacks on the integrity and political motives of everyone who has looked into the case — yet another round of senseless

speculation.

These words are from the "World Press Freedom Review" prepared annually by the International Press Institute, a London-based organization representing 2,000 journalists from 67 nations. Richard H. Leonard, editor of the Milwaukee Journal, chairs the group.

The institute has collated a frightening array of actions against the press, painting a picture of growing government interference and intolerance to the media, the report says. Its country-by-country accounts indicate that conditions for press freedom have worsened in 43 countries; that the picture is mixed in 8; and that in 10, there were improvements over 1983.

Working as a journalist in one of the nations in the first category can involve constant, and considerable, risk. The report tells of a former IPI chairman, Lated Jakande, who was held in a Lagos prison since Dec. 31, 1983, though he was neither tried nor charged and has been cleared of any crime by a special investigation panel set up by the government.

The report notes that in Iran "an estimated 100 journalists and writers remain in prison although none has been formally charged or tried." In Mexico, despite a varied and free media, "two leading newsmen were killed during 1984. In Tanzania, 'a number of local journalists and photographers were beaten by police or the volunteer force while reporting news stories.'

In Uruguay, the government "censored, suspended

concerned Peruvians have tried to improve the quality of the human rights debate with vigorous fact-finding and rational analyses. Influential voices have called for a broad-based, nonpartisan human rights organization.

Whoever succeeds President Belaunde after the election scheduled for April must face the challenge of Sendero without abdicating democratic responsibility for upholding fundamental human rights.

The human rights community must be heard and supported before Peru's human rights problems escalate.

Juan Mendez is director of the Washington office of Americas Watch, a human rights organization. Karl Maier is an editor for the Interlink Press Service. They contributed this comment to The New York Times.

1984: A Bad Year for Press Freedom

By Sam Zagoria

WASHINGTON — This past year has seen a continuing increase in the number of journalists expelled, jailed or murdered. There have been more cases of newspapers, magazines and broadcasting stations forcibly closed."

These words are from the "World Press Freedom Review" prepared annually by the International Press Institute, a London-based organization representing 2,000 journalists from 67 nations. Richard H. Leonard, editor of the Milwaukee Journal, chairs the group.

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India Orders Security Alert After Sikh Priest Is Shot

Reuters

CHANDIGARH, India — Security forces in India's northern state of Punjab and in the adjacent state of Haryana were put on alert Thursday, a day after three men shot and wounded the leading priest of the highest Sikh religious order, officials said.

Jathedar Giani Kirpal Singh, head priest of the Akal Takht in Amritsar's Golden Temple, was said by doctors to be out of danger Wednesday night following the shooting outside village near the Punjab town of Ludhiana.

Police arrested two men Thursday who are suspects in the shooting, the Press Trust of India new agency reported. The agency said security forces were looking for a third gunman.

Mr. Singh is widely viewed as a moderate among Sikh leaders. The Press Trust of India news agency said he had spoken out against sectarian violence and opposed the smuggling of arms by extremists into the Golden Temple before the army moved into the Sikh shrine seven months ago in a battle that killed at least 800 people.

Officials in Chandigarh said Mr. Singh had attended a religious ceremony shortly before he was attacked.

When his car made a roadside stop, three men, who had followed the vehicle on a motorcycle, opened fire. Mr. Singh's bodyguard fled back, but the gunmen fled. The priest reportedly was hit in the thigh and head with six bullets.

Police earlier held five persons for questioning in connection with the attack. Sources here said that two of them were Sikhs aged 23 and 24.

The press agency said the shooting was "the first major act of terrorism" in Punjab since troops stormed the Golden Temple in June to quell extremists fighting for an independent Sikh nation.

Extremists led by a hard-line Sikh preacher, Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, fortified the Akal Takht as their last stronghold, knocking out an armored vehicle before Mr. Bhindranwale was killed in the fighting.

The other state in which security forces were put on alert Thursday, Haryana, was formerly the southern part of Punjab.

130 Poachers Caught in U.S.

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Federal, state and local authorities Wednesday arrested about 130 people in predawn raids from North Carolina to New York and charged them with illegally buying and selling birds, animals and fish.

DOONESBURY



As a soldier stands by, Jamaicans try to right a car burned during protests in Kingston.

Jamaica Reopens Roads After 2d Protest

New York Times Service

KINGSTON, Jamaica — Protesters blocking roads with debris and burning tires brought Kingston to a standstill for a second day and caused disruptions in many other parts of Jamaica.

The protests, Tuesday and Wednesday, were the most serious in the more than four years since Prime Minister Edward P. G. Seaga took office.

[Early Thursday, security forces using armored personnel carriers and heavy road equipment continued to patrol the streets of Kingston, The Associated Press reported.]

[Most major streets in the capital had been swept clean of roadblocks, and the government news agency, Jampress, said that most roads in the north coast resort areas also were clear.]

Police said Wednesday that four demonstrators had been killed since the protests started Tuesday and that 11 had been injured. Earlier, three deaths had been reported. Some Jamaican journalists put

the number of injured as high as 23. A government official said about a dozen protesters had been arrested.

The demonstrations began Tuesday morning after the government sharply increased the price of fuel.

Diplomats and government officials said they believed the demonstrations were being organized by political opponents of Mr. Seaga who have been calling for his resignation and new elections.

He has been trying to revitalize the economy and restore stability after nearly a decade of economic decline and increasing violence.

Tension has been high for more than a year as austerity measures have begun to be widely felt. Before the latest, 21 percent increase in the cost of gasoline and other fuels, gasoline and electricity prices had already doubled over the past year as Mr. Seaga eliminated government subsidies and devalued the Jamaican dollar.

Taiwan Leader Presses Murder Inquiry in U.S.

The Associated Press

TAIPEI — President Chiang Ching-kun, who reportedly is furious over the alleged involvement of Taiwanese military intelligence officers in the slaying of a Chinese-American journalist, has declared that he wants the killers punished "no matter what their rank."

Officials of the Foreign and Defense ministries met Thursday to discuss the incident, which has linked a top official of the Defense Ministry's Intelligence Bureau to the assassination of a political writer, Henry Liu, 52. Mr. Liu was shot in the garage of his home in Daly City, California, on Oct. 15, allegedly by two Asians.

Taiwan government sources, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said Mr. Chiang ordered a special committee investigating the slaying to "spare no effort to find out the truth and punish those responsible, no matter what their rank." The makeup of the committee is not known.

"The big boss was very mad," said a government official after a meeting of the ruling Kuomintang's standing committee.

Authorities have arrested the Intelligence Bureau's deputy chief, Colonel Chen Hu-men, in connection with the killing, and "several others" are being questioned. The chief of the bureau, Vice Admiral Wang Shi-lin, has been dismissed.

Colonel Chen has told interrogators that higher-ranking officers than he knew of the murder plot, official sources told Reuters Thursday. They said the investigators had interviewed Admiral Wang but concluded that he did not know of the involvement of his subordinates.

Colonel Chen was said to have been implicated by two gangsters from Taiwan wanted by California authorities in the assassination. The two were arrested in Taiwan in an anti-crime sweep in November.

San Mateo County prosecutors have issued a warrant charging Chen Chi-li with Mr. Liu's murder. He is the reputed leader of the Taiwanese underworld group known as the Bamboo Gang, which has branches in the United States.

Italy, West Germany and Britain reported the highest amounts seized, and "other countries most gravely affected by heroin abuse are France, the Netherlands and Belgium," the report said.

Cocaine "has become a major drug of abuse" with the largest recent amounts seized in West Germany, Belgium, France and Spain, the report said. In Western Europe, amphetamine misuse is greatest in Scandinavia, it said.

In the United States, heroin abuse last year remained "relatively stable" while cocaine usage "continues to escalate," the report said.

Most widely misused is marijuana, "and the number of persons who use this drug once or more monthly is estimated at more than 20 million."

But the report said hashish and marijuana use among U.S. high school seniors declined in 1984 for the fifth successive year.

The United States and Taiwan do not have formal diplomatic ties. Washington, however, maintains an unofficial mission in Taipei.

Lane Boumer, a U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation spokesman, said the FBI was sending agents to Taiwan to seek information about Mr. Liu's death.

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NYSE Most Actives									
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Per.	Open	High	Low	
AAMR	27778	350	34	34	-15	-4%	34	350	34
Bairing	2000	100	98	98	+1	+1%	98	100	98
UAL	25244	48	47	47	-1	-2%	47	48	47
TIAA	19097	49	48	48	-1	-2%	48	49	48
Contra	18022	149	148	148	-1	-1%	148	149	148
AT&T	14255	414	414	414	-1	-1%	414	414	414
DeltAir	11267	414	414	414	-1	-1%	414	414	414
NWA	11267	414	414	414	-1	-1%	414	414	414
Hawkeye	10572	350	350	350	+1	+3%	350	350	350
SouthCo	10523	414	414	414	-1	-1%	414	414	414
Exxon	10414	414	414	414	-1	-1%	414	414	414

Dow Jones Averages									
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Per.	Close	Open	High	
Indus	1200.52	1224.45	1200.24	1200.24	-1.52	-1.2%	1200.24	1224.45	1200.24
Trans	270.20	272.12	270.00	270.00	-1.12	-0.4%	270.00	272.12	270.00
Utilities	101.27	102.00	101.27	101.27	-0.73	-0.7%	101.27	102.00	101.27
Finance	101.24	101.24	101.24	101.24	-0.21	-0.2%	101.24	101.24	101.24

NYSE Diaries									
Class	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Per.	Close	Open	
Advanced	812	812	807	807	-5	-0.6%	807	812	807
Declined	743	743	741	741	-2	-0.3%	741	743	741
Unlisted	244	244	244	244	-1	-0.4%	244	244	244
Total Issues	2016	2024	2016	2016	-8	-0.4%	2016	2024	2016
New Highs	112	112	112	112	-1	-0.9%	112	112	112
Volume up	10,264,220	10,264,220	10,264,220	10,264,220	-10,264,220	-100%	10,264,220	10,264,220	10,264,220
Volume down	10,477,770	10,477,770	10,477,770	10,477,770	-10,477,770	-100%	10,477,770	10,477,770	10,477,770

NYSE Index									
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Per.	Open	High	Low	Close	
Composite	918.64	918.55	918.25	-0.35	-0.4%	918.25	918.64	918.55	918.25
Industrials	1137.00	1136.95	1136.75	-0.25	-0.2%	1136.75	1137.00	1136.95	1136.75
Transport	947.90	947.85	947.75	-0.15	-0.2%	947.75	947.90	947.85	947.75
Utilities	511.27	511.25	511.25	-0.02	-0.0%	511.25	511.27	511.25	511.25
Finance	101.24	101.24	101.24	-0.01	-0.1%	101.24	101.24	101.24	101.24

Thursday's NYSE Closing								
Class	Prev.	Close	Chg.	Per.	Open	High	Low	Close
Advanced	317	317	-1	-0.3%	317	317	317	317
Declined	320	320	-1	-0.3%	320	320	320	320
Unlisted	229	224	-5	-2.1%	224	229	224	224
Total Issues	239	214	-25	-10.7%	214	239	214	214
New Highs	7	7	-1	-14.3%	7	7	7	7
Volume up	9,372,720	9,372,720	-9,372,720	-100%	9,372,720	9,372,720	9,372,720	9,372,720
Volume down	12,301,775	12,301,775	-12,301,775	-100%	12,301,775	12,301,775	12,301,775	12,301,775

AMEX Diaries								
Class	Prev.	Close	Chg.	Per.	Open	High	Low	Close
Advanced	261.16	261.05	-0.11	-0.4%	261.05	261.16	261.05	261.05
Declined	278.43	278.32	-0.11	-0.4%	278.32	278.43	278.32	278.32
Unlisted	237	237	-1	-0.4%	237	237	237	237
Total Issues	284.73	284.62	-0.11	-0.4%	284.62	284.73	284.62	284.62
New Highs	47	47	-1	-2.1%	47	47	47	47
Volume up	9,372,720	9,372,720	-9,372,720	-100%	9,372,720	9,372,720	9,372,720	9,372,720
Volume down	12,301,775	12,301,775	-12,301,775	-100%	12,301,775	12,301,775	12,301,775	12,301,775

NASDAQ Index								
Class	Close	Chg.	Year	Open	High	Low	Last	Close
Composite	261.47	-0.92	260.47	261.47	261.47	260.47	261.47	261.47
Industrials	278.43	-0.11	278.32	278.43	278.43	278.32	278.43	278.32
Transport	262.09	-0.11	261.98	262.09	262.09	261.98	262.09	261.98
Utilities	252.73	-0.11	252.62	252.73	252.73	252.62	252.73	252.62
Services	251.70	-0.11	251.59	251.70	251.70	251.59	251.70	251.59
Trucks	248.70	-0.11	248.59	248.70	248.70	248.59	248.70	248.59

AMEX Most Actives								
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Per.	Open	High	Low

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WEEKEND

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Laurie Lee and a Child's View of a Vanished World

LONDON — The Queen's Elm pub is one of Laurie Lee's two locals and is so named because Queen Elizabeth I took shelter there under a tree in a storm. Henceforth, she decreed, this should be called the Queen's Elm.

"I don't believe a word of it," says Laurie Lee. "He is no fool, and mistrusts tales that include the word henceforth."

Laurie Lee's other pub is in a small Cotswold valley in the village of Slad, where he

which I can't escape and from which I suppose I don't want to escape. I come away in order to return."

On its 25th anniversary, "Cider With Rosie" is an established minor classic, minor not in quality but because Lee chose deliberately to keep it on a small scale: a child's view of a vanished world that was green and loving and harsh. No other book of his has been as successful because, he says, you have only one childhood.

"I was lucky to have such a concentrated childhood, not be dragged from one place to another. It's not like being trapped, but we lived in a capsule from which there was no escape. Not that we wished for one. And not only were there no distractions, there was continuity. As a child I could see on that one

extremely devious. He has spouts of self-advertisement, rearranging displays in bookstores to show his own works to advantage and, he says, when tipsy, signing not only his own books but those by D.H. Lawrence, Dostoyevsky or whatever is at hand.

THE DEVIOUS SIDE is the natural heritage of one who has grown up in a tiny village, where, he has said, life was an intimate of insects and knew the details of stones and chair legs," he wrote later.

"It was not meant to be nostalgic," he says. "I was committed to my family, my neighbors and our childhood — a magic and tormenting time. I wanted to celebrate and also record the time I saw, to praise the life I'd had to preserve it, and to live again both the good and the bad."

"There were dark sides to it. Children dying in a couple of days of simple diseases. There was also the drudgery that wore the women out young."

Lee's mother, born Nance Light, was a handsome country girl, "disordered, hysterical, loving," he writes. "She was muddled and mischievous as a chimney jackdaw, she made her nest of rags and jewels, was happy in the sunlight, squawked loudly at danger, pried and was insatiably curious, forgot when to eat or ate all day, and sang when the sunsets were red." Lee watched the tasks of daily life wear her down.

"I remember saying I'm glad there's not a man in the house," he says. "I wouldn't have been as free or as loved."

"Cider With Rosie" has been translated into many languages and was a Book of the Month selection in the United States where it was unfortunately called "Edge of Day: Boyhood in the West of England." The Americans, Lee was told, do not drink cider. (Nor does he, preferring whisky and beer.) It is taught in American and British schools, a sure way, Lee says, to make young people detest it. Recently, to celebrate its 25th year, Century in London and Crown in New York published a fancy illustrated edition, which might tempt the unknowing into thinking it just another exercise in nostalgia.

Not only does "Cider With Rosie" precede the present nostalgia boom, but it is funny, never sentimental, sunlit and sometimes cruel, a book with no model or successor. Before he wrote it, Lee was a poet who never quite measured up to his early success — Cyril Connolly published him in "Horizon" and his first collection of poems was published by Leonard Woolf at the Hogarth Press in 1944. The precision and compression of poetry are found more often in "Rosie" than in his verse.

"It's the reduction," he says. "The writing that I really tried to do is poetry, which is reduction, simplification, rather than a rhetorical expression of experience. 'Cider With Rosie' is not so far off from the poems — an

essay in condensing so everything can say what it can and some words can say more than they can."

The book begins with Laurie, aged three, being set down in the summer grass, which is taller than he.

"I began my tale where this light sparkled brightest, close up, at the age of three, when I was no taller than the grass and was an intimate of insects and knew the details of stones and chair legs," he wrote later.

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"I was a deep stab for me to notice such a thing happening so quickly," he says. After his mother had waited 35 years for her husband to return, news came of his death and she, too, gave up. "She never mentioned him again, but spoke to shades, saw visions, and then she died," Lee wrote.

"I found a wonderful thing last weekend," he added at dinner. "A hand-embroidered card which my father made once when he was in hospital. And on the back was written, 'To Nance from Reg. With his love.' But it's in her handwriting. I've kept that."

EVENTUALLY, the time came for Laurie to set off from his village. And in 1934, at 19 and still soft at the edges, he left, carrying his fiddle. As "Cider With Rosie" begins with Laurie in the grass, his second memoir, "As I Walked Out One Midsummer Morning," opens with "the stooping figure of my mother waist deep in the grass and caught there like a piece of sheep's wool."

He walks to London in a month and then, because his only foreign phrase is, "Will you give me a glass of water?" in Spanish, he walks across Spain, playing his violin. "The better class of Spaniard would send a servant and ask me to play Schubert's 'Serenade.' Then they'd shower me with biscuits," he recalls.

"Another night," he writes, "a young smuggler invited me to serenade his invalid mistress, after which I was awarded with a wristwatch which ticked madly for an hour and then exploded in a shower of wheels."

It is a young man's book, wide-eyed and innocent, recording the end of a world in which wide-eyed innocence was possible. At its end Laurie, having been repatriated by the British government, sets off on foot across the Pyrenees to the cold winter of the Spanish Civil War.

Lee's publishers have waited for years for his third volume of memoirs, which he sometimes states is in the battered plastic briefcase he always carries. "Anyway," he says, "rather airy in a phrase that will give his publishers no comfort, 'all the books I've written were autobiographical.'

During World War II, he worked at the

"I don't want lots of hullabaloo. Opera — those voices give me a sense of anxiety. They suggest domestic discord. I don't like raised voices and I don't like great gusts of roast-beef music — Elgar — blaring out of the room."

Lee's last salaried job was in 1951, when he wrote captions for the Festival of Britain. He helped devise an eccentric's corner that included a statue of Lewis Carroll's White Knight with a velvet-gloved hand that kept patting him on the back while a voice proclaimed, "You're wonderful, you're simply wonderful."

"The king couldn't quite make it out. He expected statues to be a bit more formal, I think," Lee says. Still, his festival work won him an MBE (Member of the Order of the British Empire) in 1952.

"Cider With Rosie," which has supported Lee since it came out, was written three times over two years on the back of discarded BBC scripts. Lee and his wife, Cathy, lived in deep poverty the whole time and Lee was strangely happy.

"I'd find myself with a special expression on my face, pleasure or grief, sometimes chuckling out loud because the memory was so intense." The book was an immediate best-seller.

HE met his wife when she was five and he was 22. She lives in Slad and their daughter, Jessy, who was born after they had been married 12 years, works for the BBC. Lee sees them when he goes home weekends. In 1983, without warning them, he published "Two Women," a collection of his photographs of Cathy and Jessy, and a declaration of his love for them.

He thinks it may have been a mistake, "I've realized you should never show family snapshots." He adds, "In this book, although I've tried to keep it light, I think I've declared myself. I think that's a mistake." He quotes Blake's lines about losing one's love by telling it:

"All love lives by slowly moving towards its end," he writes, "and is sharpened by the snake-bite of farewell in it." At 70, he sees his much younger wife and daughter moving away.

"I see them receding, naturally, they're pushing from me," he says. He does not say it plaintively. It is part of the nature of things. And anyway, it is often the most loving people who are finally the most alone.

"I left home when I walked out to see the world," Laurie Lee says. "When I go back for my very important nourishments, I am still a solitary on my journey."



Laurie Lee as a child.

small green stage the beginnings and ends of things."

Like many boys his age, he was named Laurence, after the church in nearby Stroud and, like them, was always called Laurie, though his sisters called him Loll. He still gets the occasional letter to Miss Laurie Lee, to which he politely replies Dear Mr. Bill or Dear Mr. Fred.

Born in 1914, he likes at moments to play the old codger. "Most of my life has been spent living and celebrating being alive. Now it is spent tidying up and enduring and trying not to be knocked down by cars," he says.

In his own words, he is often shy and

LATER over dinner at the Chelsea Arts Club, a noisy, companionable place with members who look like minor figures in literary memoirs and a fine snooker table where Laurie Lee used to play with Sir Alexander Fleming, he says rather suddenly.

"There is a trend, if I may suggest it, that at my center is the village which I've never really left. The point I wish to make is I've been everywhere, all around the world. I've lived in London for 25 years. But I never dreamt of London. I step back into those vivid dreams of cottages, slightly rearranged, my mother always there. I've been on these long elastic pulleys, but it is always to that village I go back. Most people change wives, houses, countries. I have a kind of fixture from

navy in Brooklyn as a statistical clerk, but when they moved to Staten Island two years later I saw it as a message — I decided to make wine full time."

After a mildly disastrous vintage in 1980 — he said his supplier sent him a load of nose-fresh Marechal Foch, a red hybrid grape — Zakon hit his stride in 1981. He made 700 cases: De Chauvac, another red hybrid grape from the Finger Lakes; concord, and something he called Mellow Red, a blend of cabernet sauvignon from Long Island and a dash of concord.

"The concord was gone in no time — 400 cases of it," he said. In 1982, he made some 700 cases of concord and in 1983, almost 1,000. "It's incredible," he said, "there is actually a black market here in Crown Heights for my concord wine. At \$3 or \$3.50 it sells right out. But some guys who still have it sell it for twice that."

With sweet concord kosher wine paying the bills, Zakon has been able to branch out. His biggest hit last year was his chardonnay, made from New York grapes. "It's on the wine list at the River Cafe," he said, "and I may get the Water Club and, who knows, Elaine's."

CRON Regal Cellars is a grandiose name for the drab warehouse where the wine is made, and perhaps for the wines themselves, which have a considerable way to go before they offer significant competition for the great wines of Europe and California. But Zakon's ideas are in keeping with the name. He is negotiating to acquire space under the Manhattan supports for the Brooklyn Bridge. "It would be more than a winery," he said. "It would be a showcase for New York state wines. It would be a major tourist attraction. It could also be a retail outlet."

This year, there will be no chardonnay. Zakon was unable to buy any in New York at a reasonable price. He will make some Johannisberg riesling from New York grapes. "Someday I will have my own vineyard out there," he said, "and I'll have my own source of supply."

The dry concord is Zakon's vision of the future, or at least the future for fans of kosher concord wine.

net and barbera — enough for 150 gallons of wine. "It was better," he said. "I was beginning to get the hang of it."

In those days, Zakon made his wine in the basement of the house on Montgomery Street where he still lives with his parents. He keeps a small makeshift laboratory at home, as well as a tiny, cluttered office. His winery is considerably expanded and known as Crown Regal Cellars.

Wine and Jewish tradition are inextricable. Jews have always consumed wine as part of their religious rites, both at home and in the temple. Since Orthodox Jews observe their religious rituals more often than others, it stands to reason that they consume more of what has come to be known as sacramental or kosher wine.

Zakon hopes one day to supply a lot of it. "Do you realize," he says with a note of awe in his voice, "that my synagogue alone goes through five cases of wine on a Saturday for kiddush, just with people coming in and out? And that the same thing is going on all over Brooklyn?" Kiddush is a prayer said over wine on ceremonial occasions.

Zakon worships at the United Lubavitcher Yeshiva on Eastern Parkway, a few blocks from his home on Montgomery Street. Growing up in an Orthodox Jewish family, he was exposed to wine at an early age. "We had wine at our own family kiddush every Saturday," he said. "I never believed how awful that stuff is. Every week I go sick."

"I decided when I was just a kid" — he is 27 now — "that there had to be something

better than that sweet concord wine. I could find it. So I went to the public library in Manhattan and read everything they had on wine. I was going to make my own. I did, and it was a total disaster." But not for long.

That was in 1977. At 19, he was disengaged but not defeated. In 1978 he bought

California grapes — zinfandel, ruby cabernet, but no pre-eminent sounds better.

Crown Heights is a working-class Brooklyn neighborhood not known for its vineyards. But it is populated heavily by Orthodox Jews who while they are not known as connoisseurs of the grape, are drinkers of wine.

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TRAVEL

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA. Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11).

CONCERTS — Jan. 21: Alban Berg Quartet (Schubert).

Jan. 23: Vienna Symphoniker, Hans Graf conductor (Bartók, Mozart).

Jan. 24: Ernö Sebestyen Ensemble (Janácek, Dussek).

■Museum Moderner Kuns (tel: 78.25.50).

EXHIBITION — To March 3: "Maria Lassnig Retrospective."

OPERA — Jan. 19, 22, 25: "La Traviata" (Verdi).

Jan. 21 and 24: "La Bohème" (Puccini).

Jan. 23: "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" (Rossini).

■Theater an der Wien (tel: 57.96.32).

THEATER — Jan. 19-20, 22-25: "Cats" (Lloyd Webber).

BELGIUM

ANTWERP. Royal Flemish Opera (tel: 233.66.85).

BALLET — Jan. 20: "Coppelia" (Saint-Léon, Delibes).

OPERA — Jan. 19, 23, 25: "La Bohème" (Puccini).

BRUSSELS. Opéra National (tel: 217.22.11).

OPERA — Jan. 22 and 24: "Lucio Silla" (Mozart).

■Palais des Beaux Arts (tel: 511.29.95).

CONCERTS — Jan. 23: European Philharmonic Orchestra, Jean Jaurès conductor (Handel).

Jan. 25: Belgian National Orchestra, Mendi Rodan conductor (Beethoven, Tchaikovsky).

GHENT. Royal Opera (tel: 25.24.25).

OPERA — Jan. 25: "Eugene Onegin" (Tchaikovsky).

LIEGE. Théâtre Royal de Liège (tel: 23.59.10).

OPERA — Jan. 20 and 24: "The Devils of Loudon" (Penderecki).

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN. Nikolaj Gallery (tel: 13.16.26).

EXHIBITIONS — To March 3: "Soviet Revolution Posters," "Abstract Art."

■Radio House Concert Hall (tel: 35.06.47).

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Beethoven, Schumann, LisztJudith Hall - flute
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Denmark's Regal Porcelain

By Ruth Robinson

COPENHAGEN — The Royal Copenhagen Porcelain Manufactory in Copenhagen believes in doing things the old-fashioned way — by hand. Blue Fluted, a pattern introduced in the company's first year of operation in 1775, remains one of its most popular designs and is still made with each delicate floral motif painted by individual artists.

Such devotion to tradition and craftsmanship has not gone unnoticed. Royal Copenhagen Porcelain dinner services, figurines and decorative pieces are owned by the royal houses of Europe, by heads of state, by the nobility, by the rich, and by ordinary citizens with an appreciation for good design.

Royal Copenhagen emerged as a name to be reckoned with for ceramic achievement in 1889 when it won the Grand Prix at the Universal Exposition in Paris for the naturalistic underglaze painting style developed by Arnold Krog. This underglaze technique uses a limited palette — only blue, chrome green and red gold — but the special glaze and very intense firing give the colors the soft, misty, cool tone that distinguishes the porcelain from the work of other factories.

Indeed, connoisseurs can recognize it without looking underneath for the company trademark of three wavy blue lines representing the three principal Danish waterways.

Although the company exports to about 80 countries, its shop at 6 Amagerstræde on Strøget (the midtown pedestrian street in Copenhagen) offers the widest selection anywhere, with many items not available abroad. This is the only place, for example, where a collector can purchase seconds at a saving of 25 percent and small sacrifice to aesthetics. Sometimes you have to look hard to find the flaw.

Elsewhere in the store the flawless porcelain is displayed more elegantly. The setting is entirely appropriate, consisting of adjoining houses in the Renaissance style, one built in 1616 for an alderman of the city, its twin added in 1898. The celebrated Blue Fluted, along with Blue Flower, which dates to 1780, as well as more modern services like Domino, in plain white with brown rim and design of three dots, and the newest, Noblesse, ornamented with a blue flowering vine, are displayed at set tables, just as they would appear in a private home before a dinner party.

THE tables are changed every 10 days and there are always fresh flowers. (A sampling of prices for the Blue Fluted service, half-face version: the covered boulanger cup with saucer is around \$64; dinner plate of just under 10 inches \$23; covered vegetable dish, \$76.)

Flora Danica, possibly the most exclusive dinner service in the world, has a room all to itself. The first set of this gold-encrusted porcelain ornamented with botanical illustrations representing some 700 Danish wild plants was ordered in 1789 by Crown Prince Frederick as a gift for Empress Catherine of Russia, who died before it was completed.

A Flora Danica setting.

An Island Off Yucatán

by Richard Halloran

NEW YORK — It takes a sense of adventure to spend a holiday on the island of Cozumel, off the coast of the Yucatán Peninsula in Mexico.

The island is covered with tangled brown jungle and surrounded by green water, rough and surf — white on the eastern, Caribbean shore facing the Yucatán. Along that western edge, a thin slice of habitation has been carved out of the thick growth, with the whitewashed town of San Miguel in the center and strips of beaches stretching to the north and south. The weather is sunny most of the year and hot by May. In midsummer, the temperature climbs to at least 100 degrees Fahrenheit (37 degrees centigrade), but summer is a lively season, with a particular Mexican flavor, because that is when Mexicans from the mainland come for their holidays.

With Cozumel's relaxed ambience, visitors can simply laze on the beach, soaking up sun and imagining the shapes of the occasional billowing clouds. As a collector of beaches, I'd rate those on Cozumel as good.

You can swim out from 300 yards to half a mile in clear water, but the beaches are a little rocky and not up to the best in the Pacific. Visitors can also snorkel and scuba dive in some of the great lagoons and reefs of the Western Hemisphere as well as explore splendid Mayan ruins, with a dash of night life in open-air restaurants and some shopping thrown in. Cozumel is a nature lover's delight, with all manner of fish, porpoises, tropical birds and sea birds. Day trips to the Yucatán are easy to arrange.

My own recommendation: a strong dose of the island's natural attractions laced with a sampling of historical detours.

Cozumel should not be confused with Cancún, the relatively new and posh Yucatán resort just across the water, not with Acapulco, the established and lush resort on Mexico's Pacific coast. With Cozumel the adventure began on the Air Mexicana flight from Miami. The stewardess, in a standard announcement about flying time, food and safety, informed passengers that their life preservers were the cushions on which they were sitting. That was the first time in my memory that a plane making an international flight completely over water was not equipped with life preservers.

Cozumel is rustic, even primitive in some respects. There is a pervasive *mariachi* spirit, which can be infectious when a visitor wants to relax but frustrating at other times. Hotel service can be haphazard. Making a telephone call, either on the island or abroad, is a gamble. Although in a half-century of wandering, I have ignored most cautions about drinking the local water, these cautions definitely should be observed on Cozumel. A modicum of Spanish, even from a phrase book, is needed, as little English is spoken, even in hotels catering to tourists. A Volkswagen we hired for a day of exploring was so battered that when the windshield wiper was turned on, the horn honked.

En route to Cozumel, my wife and I met a pair of recent graduates of the University of Central Florida in Orlando, who were headed to the island for a week of snorkeling and scuba diving. The young men, both accomplished divers, said that Cozumel was challenging the Virgin Islands as the diving cen-

ter of the Caribbean. "If you don't try snorkeling," said Paul Ballantine, one of the young men, "you will never forgive yourself."

There was plenty of opportunity to do so. A handy booklet, the "Blue Guide to Cozumel," which promises to explain "everything you wanted to know about Cozumel but didn't have the Spanish to ask," lists no fewer than 13 dive shops. At these shops, beginners can rent snorkeling or diving gear, take classes and arrange trips to the best reefs, such as the Paradise Reef. Rates range from the peso equivalent of \$5 for a day for a mask, snorkel and swimming fins to \$75 for a full course that culminates in a certificate from an international association of divers.

Though I wasn't up to the full course, I did try snorkeling, swallowing half a lagoon before I got the hang of it, then marveling at the fish, plain and striped, white and blue and black and multicolored, long and flat and round. An easy way to see Cozumel's underwater life was to float with the current that runs from south to north off the western shore over the sandy white sea bed. Snorkelers do that for a mile or more, then swim to shore and walk back to their starting point to begin again, much like skiers climbing to the top of the hill in the days before lifts. Even easier was riding in a glass-bottomed boat, with a guide who knew where the best schools of fish collected. Easiest of all was sitting on the hotel balcony and watching half a dozen porpoises undulate against the current through the clear water, feeding as they proceeded in steady dignity.

For the bird watcher, Cozumel is a treasure. The island, whose name is derived from a Mayan name meaning "the island of the swallows," is home to hundreds of those seemingly tireless birds that spend the day darting through the air catching insects. Great-tailed grackles perch on the palm trees, clucking and whistling. Every evening just before sunset, several magnificent frigate birds circled slowly over the water a mile away, riding the wind. Occasionally a pelican lumbered by. Out over the jungle a dozen hawks circled looking for prey.

FOR a history buff, exploring on Cozumel and the Yucatán is particularly intriguing. The Mayans, whose ancestors are believed to have come from Asia through Alaska and California and thence across Mexico to the Yucatán, reached Cozumel by about A.D. 300. There they built a shrine to Ichxil, god of fertility and healing, whose stone remains can still be found deep in the jungle. Spanish conquistadors landed on the island in 1518, bringing a new language and religion and smallpox, which wiped out the population by the year 1600. Cozumel later became a base for pirates

roving the Spanish Main, but not until 1848 did permanent residents come back in the form of Mexican refugees fleeing a civil war. By the early 20th century, Cozumel had become a resort. A photograph of Charles Lindbergh, taken in the late 1920s, hangs in the El Portal restaurant in San Miguel.

Halfway across the nine-mile-wide (14-kilometer) island, to the left of the only road traversing it, are the stone ruins of San Gervasio, most of which are still covered with brush. But one can wander among the main grouping of temples, altars and a crypt, with their fading frescos of ochre, blue, and pink.

It is a great mystery as to why the Maya settled in this inhospitable place, which has no streams, uncertain rainfall and water available only by tapping the water table. How they survived is a puzzle.

One day we joined a tour that began with a 90-minute voyage on an ancient packet boat with wheezing diesel engines from San Miguel to Playa del Carmen on the Yucatán coast. The journey continued with a bus ride through more jungle, from which a few farmers had cleared enough land to eke out a harsh life, to the ruins at Tulum. These ruins alone were worth the trip. Here, the ancient Mayas built a city walled with gray stone that stands majestically atop a cliff, set against the green and blue sea. Here, the high priests of Tulum may have sacrificed human beings — usually the chiefs of vanquished tribes — to the sun gods.

While we consider such customs barbaric today, the people of Tulum evidently had a strong sense of justice, for the penalty for murder in their culture was slavery for as many years as the victim might have been expected to have lived.

A FAVORITE restaurant was Costa Brava, a small concrete-block establishment on the southern edge of San Miguel built around a tree that sticks through the roof. A 16-year-old boy patrolled the sidewalk outside, hawking the restaurant's merits with a line of patter worthy of Madison Avenue. The decor was simple, with fishing nets strung around the tree and colorful Mexican blankets on the walls. But the service was friendly and the vegetable soup, with great chunks of fresh vegetables piled in a slightly spicy broth, was the best I've ever had. Also tasty were the shrimp in butter and the grouper filled in green sauce.

Dinner was often followed or preceded by an evening stroll through the town for shopping. Along with the usual trinkets, one could buy Mexican blouses, blouses, tablecloths, and, at Casa Blanca, elegant silver jewelry made by Mexican artisans. Since almost everyone observes the siesta between about 1 and 5 P.M., shops stay open until 9 or later.

During one of those strolls, we learned that the island is not as far off the beaten track as we had thought. My wife, who is Japanese, had doubted that her compatriots, well traveled though they may be, had made it to Cozumel. But we passed an open stall filled with bracelets and clay models of Mayan gods, a young Cozumelino said in the flawless accents of Osaka, a center of Japanese commerce. "I can get it for you wholesale."

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FOR FUN AND PROFIT

A Question of Class On Flights in Europe

by Roger Collis

IS the business traveler being ripped off on short-haul flights in Europe? "Yes, I wouldn't disagree with that," said Lance Coleman, general manager of Knoxi Travel Ltd. in London.

This sentiment is being voiced more and more vehemently by a growing number of executives who feel that they are being short-changed by some airlines on their so-called business-class services. "I resent paying a surcharge just to sit in a cramped-off section of an economy cabin with a free drink," is a typical reaction.

The International Air Travel Association (IATA) in Geneva recently heard complaints by several consumer bodies, notably the International Chamber of Commerce, at the confusion and lack of common standards in the business-class market. The Airline Users Committee, a London-based study group set up by the British Civil Aviation Authority, is examining what it suspects may be deliberate attempts by some airlines to force business travelers who want a flexible, full-fare economy ticket to "trade up" to business class, in many cases the service offered is inferior to that of the old economy class.

Business class began to be introduced eight years ago with the concomitant demise of first class on many short-haul routes and the burgeoning of discount fares. (Today, only Iberia, Lufthansa and Swissair offer first class within Europe.) The idea was to reward the executive who paid the full economy fare with a separate cabin, away from sandaled back-packers and other hot polos, and a more distinctive service such as more cabin attendants, free champagne, priority check-in, executive lounge and so on.

Alan Deller, now marketing director of British Caledonian, said: "I used to be No. 2 in British Airways's sales organization. When club class was introduced in Europe the attitude was that what we'd actually done was to downgrade the back end of the plane, left the front as it was, put a curtain in the middle, take the economy fare away, and force the guy who wants an economy ticket to pay a surcharge. That was a mistake and one that we don't intend to make."

Interestingly, British Caledonian claims to have been the first airline to introduce business class, in 1977 on its London-Houston route. But it has not yet done so in Europe and is reluctant to discuss its plans.

The amount of surcharge for business class can depend on the route traveled as well as the airline. It's what the traffic will bear. According to one investigator for a consumer group, flights out of London are especially susceptible to this kind of thing. "London to Australia is a good example," he said. "You pay a premium unless you go over to Amsterdam and fly from there."

Swissair and SAS are at least two honorable exceptions to this practice. Both airlines allow full economy-fare passengers to fly business class without extra charge. The old economy class cabin in the back of the plane is reserved for people flying on discount fares, but they enjoy standards of service at least equal to that of the old economy class.

IATA is sympathetic to consumer complaints about business class, but can do little except cajole its member airlines to adopt a common standard.

"We can't get involved in their commercial affairs, although this class question, what we call product definition, is a serious difficulty with us," a spokesman said. "Our hope has been that where there's no difference in the seating the business-class fare would be at the same price as full

economy. But it hasn't worked out like this. There are cases of a surcharge being paid for a product that really isn't worth a surcharge."

To be fair to the airlines, it's not easy to offer a distinctive service on business class within Europe. You can hardly expect a gourmet meal on a 40-minute flight, and who cares about one free drink?

"At the end of the day, what the businessman is buying on the short-haul is a flexible ticket and what I call 'use-free hustle,'" said British Caledonian's Deller.

Philip Sim, business services coordinator at British Airways, said there's a time

Lack of service noted despite clubby labels

when service in the air can be less important than service on the ground—priority check-in and the use of a executive club lounge.

But comfort also counts for the short-haul business flier, especially if first class has virtually disappeared. Some airlines do provide more legroom, called a pitch in industry jargon, than the standard 32 inches (82 centimeters) in economy class. But they still squeeze passengers to the same cramped economy seat.

There are higher standards of comfort and service on intercontinental routes, but intense competition for the executive dollar has led to a bewildering smorgasbord of options for the business flier. Among the hot issues that are being fought in the trans-Atlantic advertising wars are seat pitch and width, which can vary by as much as six inches on the same plane from one airline to another.

First-class passengers can sometimes come off second-best British Airways, which claims to have the "widest seat in the sky" at 24 inches in business class, offers a measly 21 inches in first class. The very term business class can be confusing. Take your pick from Pacific, Super Executive, Marco Polo, Upper Gold, Galaxy and Preference Class.

Some light has been cast into this consumer jungle by Big Robinson, London-based specialists in business travel, who have made a study of the business and first-class service of 28 airlines operating out of Britain on short and long haul flights. Their 70-page report compares airport facilities, plane seating, such as the availability of levers and angles of recline, and the portion allocated to nonsmokers as well as details of in-flight catering.

Business-class buffs will be overjoyed to learn that half the airlines offer free champagne/business class and that Singapore Airlines, which scores high in catering, provides only one executive toilet on its 747s compared with five on SAS.

The study does not get into the complete list of fares, nor does it compare economy-class services. But it is useful and timely. *Id amply demonstrates that the case for the business flier must be carefully made.*

"A best of Class" is available free of charge from Big Robinson Travel, 71 Knightsbridge, London WC2B 6SU.

For Fun and Profit is a column that will appear weekly to help businessmen cope with the complexities of travel worldwide.

Taking It Easy on the Purse

by Craig Claiborne and Pierre Franey

NEW YORK — It has long been our contention, where food is concerned, that taste has little to do with cost. Although we have ample admiration for truffles, foie gras and caviar, we can content ourselves with chich in the pot or a simple platter of boiled beef and stuffed cabbage.

We are, with fair frequency, asked to offer dishes that do not put too much strain on our purse strings, and that is what we have in mind here.

First, we would propose ground meat, a beef, pork or lamb — as lean as possible. Then, there are foods that are sometimes called "stretcher" — macaroni, noyes and so on — that should be used in limited quantities although sometimes they may serve as the focal point of a platter. Finally, one should consider such underfat, and therefore low-cost, cuts of meat as fast of lamb, one of our favorites.

Our specific offerings include a meat loaf given a special flavor with chopped fresh basil, a little Parmesan cheese, chopped garlic and pine nuts. These ingredients are, of course, the basis for the excellent Italian sauce known as *pesto*, which is what we call it. We also include a curried base of ground beef topped with a judicious amount of well-seasoned mashed potatoes. This is our most recent version of that traditional English dish, shepherd's pie, although our recipe is very much at variance with the original. And, finally, we present a breast of lamb stuffed Italian-style, filling composed of ricotta cheese, fresh Parmesan cheese and mushrooms.

SHEPHERD'S PIE WITH CURRIED MEAT

6 potatoes, about 1½ lbs.
Salt to taste, if desired
1 tablespoon peanut, vegetable or corn oil
¾ cup finely chopped onions
1 tablespoon finely minced garlic
1 or 2 tablespoons flour
1 teaspoon ground cumin
1 teaspoon ground coriander
2 pounds ground lamb
Freshly ground pepper to taste
1 cup crushed, canned imported tomatoes
½ cup fresh or canned chicken broth
1 teaspoon sugar
2 cups cooked rice or frozen green peas
½ cup hot milk
3 tablespoons butter

1. Put the potatoes into a kettle and add water to cover and salt to taste. Bring to the boil and cook 20 to 30 minutes or until the potatoes are tender to the core when pierced with a fork.

2. As the potatoes cook, heat the oil in a skillet and add the onions and garlic. Cook, stirring occasionally, until they are wilted. Add the curry powder, cumin and coriander and cook briefly, stirring.

3. Add the meat and cook, stirring down with the side of a heavy kitchen spoon to break up the lumps. Add salt, pepper, the tomatoes, broth and sugar. Cook, stirring occasionally, about 20 to 30 minutes.

4. Meanwhile, preheat the broiler.

5. Drain the potatoes and put them through a food mill or a potato ricer back into the hot kettle. Stir in the peas and cook briefly.

6. Add the hot milk, two tablespoons of the butter and pepper, preferably white, beating with a wooden spoon.

7. Heat an eight-cup baking dish (a soufflé dish works well) and spoon the piping-hot curried meat into it. Top with the hot mashed potatoes. Smooth over the top. Dot with the remaining tablespoon of butter.

8. Run the mixture under the broiler until the top is golden brown. Serve immediately. Yield: Six to eight servings.

PESTO MEAT LOAF

2 pounds lean ground lamb
Salt to taste, if desired
Freshly ground pepper to taste

1 tablespoon olive oil

2 tablespoons finely chopped garlic

1 cup fine bread crumbs

½ cup finely chopped, loosely packed fresh basil

½ cup finely chopped, loosely packed parsley

½ cup freshly grated Parmesan cheese

1 egg, lightly beaten

Fresh tomato sauce (see recipe).

1. Preheat oven to 400 degrees.

2. Put the pork in a mixing bowl. Add salt and pepper.

3. Heat the oil in a small skillet. Add the garlic and cook, stirring, until it is wilted. Add the pork.

4. Add the bread crumbs, pine nuts, basil, parsley, Parmesan cheese and egg. Blend well.

5. Put the mixture into a standard six-cup loaf pan. Pack it down and smooth over the top. Place in the oven and bake 15 minutes longer.

Yield: Four to six servings.

hour or until the internal temperature registers 165 degrees. Remove from the oven and let the meat loaf stand about 15 minutes before slicing and serving with the tomato sauce.

Yield: Six to eight servings.

STUFFED BREAST OF LAMB

2 breasts of lamb with pockets for stuffing
Salt to taste, if desired
Freshly ground pepper to taste

1 pound spinach in bulk or 1 10-ounce package in plastic

1 tablespoon butter

1 tablespoon finely chopped garlic

2 cups thinly sliced mushrooms, about ¼ pound

½ cup ricotta cheese

¼ cup freshly grated Parmesan cheese

1 egg, lightly beaten

½ teaspoon finely grated nutmeg

1 tablespoon peanut, corn or vegetable oil

1 teaspoon crumbled rosemary leaves

¾ cup chicken broth

1. Preheat oven to 425 degrees.

2. Sprinkle the breast of lamb inside and out with salt and pepper.

3. Pick over the spinach and pull off and discard any tough stems or blemished leaves. Drop the spinach into boiling water to cover and cook one minute. Drain. When cool enough to handle, press the spinach to extract as much excess liquid as possible. Chop finely.

4. Heat the butter in a saucépan and add the garlic, mushrooms, salt and pepper. Cook, stirring, until the mushrooms give up their liquid and it evaporates. Add the chopped spinach and stir to blend. Let cool slightly. Spoon the mixture into a mixing bowl. Add the ricotta, Parmesan, egg and nutmeg. Blend thoroughly.

5. Stuff each lamb pocket with equal amounts of the filling, packing it down to almost completely fill the pockets. Sew up the openings of each pocket with string.

6. Rub the meat all over with oil. Sprinkle both sides with rosemary and place the breast bone side up on a baking dish.

7. Place in the oven and bake 20 minutes.

8. Reduce the oven heat to 400 degrees.

Turn the breasts bone side down. Bake 25 minutes. Pour off the fat. Pour the broth into the pan and stir to dissolve the brown particles that cling to the bottom and sides of the pan. Place in the oven and bake 15 minutes longer.

Yield: Four to six servings.

— Craig Claiborne and Pierre Franey

International Herald Tribune

1985

Actual size (8×13 cms)

Rich dark leather

Gold initials included

Plenty of space for appointments

Tabbed address section

Gold metal corners

TRAVEL

Finding a First-Rate Steak in Scotland

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LINLITHGOW, Scotland — "A dish that I do love to feed upon," remarks Kate to Petruchio's manservant, Grumio, in "The Taming of the Shrew," when he offers her a piece of beef and mustard.

The British adored steak in Elizabethan times — the nickname Beefsteaks for the Yeomen of the Guard dates from that era — and they continued to adore it in Victorian times. Nathaniel Hawthorne, reaching for a simile, wrote, "Dr. Johnson's morality was as English an article as a beefsteak." Not for nothing is the British equivalent of Uncle Sam called John Bull.

But like so many things gastronomic in Britain, the steak has fallen on hard times in the 20th century. It is still possible to find a good roast rib of beef in London or in the countryside, but good steaks are even scarcer than Johnsonian morality.

The typical English restaurant beefsteak is underweight, underdone and overcooked, not a patch on its counterpart in New York or Florence or Tokyo; I have been told for at least a decade by Englishmen (and even by Frenchmen) that the best beef in Europe comes from Scotland, but I had never been able until recently to find the evidence to support their argument on my dinner plate.

Steak isn't everything at Champney. There are several first courses, including frogs' legs cooked over the same grill and served in a tiny copper pan with foamy butter (my wife's favorite) and fine gravlax with mustard sauce (mine). There are deep-fried onion rings, real ones, and baked potatoes that have never seen a piece of foil.

There is an ample salad bar, a rarity in

when you scrape it with your nail. It must never be at all rubbery."

2. How the steer is fed. "If possible we want a steer that has had to work for his meat, so the meat is best when they have been battling to find the short grass in June and July. When the grass is too young and tender, they gorge themselves and swell up. Very bad."

3. Aging. "We hang the meat for at least four weeks, and we have had some very good results in hanging for eight. It goes into a chilled room — 39 degrees (4 degrees centigrade), 1 degree above the European Community limit — where ionizers help to retard the fungus growth and weight loss. Still, by the time we finish, we have lost about a quarter of the original weight — 10 percent from aging, 15 from trimming. An ordinary supermarket steak in Britain hasn't been aged at all."

4. The cut. "My absolute favorite is Pope's eye, which is cut against the grain from the point where the hind leg connects with the body. It is never flabby and always full of flavor." (There is no direct American comparison, since both the pattern of butchering and the terminology is different. Davidson said he liked American Porterhouses and T-bones best.)

5. Thickness. "You can't cook a thin steak well. Ours is a minimum of one and a quarter inches, and they should be thicker."

6. Cooking. "I paint the steaks with olive oil, which has a low flash point; that means that the meat cannot burn before it cooks. I use a lava-rock grill, heated with gas, that must be lit an hour before cooking. I turn the steak as few times as possible, seldom more than three, because that toughens it. And I never salt the meat before cooking, because if you do that you let the juices escape."

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There is an ample salad bar, a rarity in



Clive Davidson inspecting the beef.

Harry Turner

Europe, and creditable chocolate mouse and pecan pie for those hardy few who can cope with dessert after an orgy of protein. And there is a first class wine list offering the full line of Beaujolais from Georges Duboeuf, lots of 1971 and 1972 Burgundies and a selection of South African reds, well served by the amiable and aptly named wine waiter, Andrew Backus.

Not easily satisfied, Davidson has installed a pool, imported from La Rochelle in western France and the only one of its kind in Britain, to hold live lobsters, oysters and

TECHNOLOGY

Researchers Try to Revive Computer Bubble Memory

By DAVID E. SANGER

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Four years ago, the bubble burst for bubble memory. Once viewed as one of the most promising ways to store and retrieve computer information — a method that preserved it even when the plug was pulled and the display screen went dark — magnetic bubbles turned out to be too slow and too expensive to be competitive, company after company concluded.

In 1981, after investing millions of dollars, Texas Instruments Inc., National Semiconductor Corp. and Rockwell International Corp. closed their bubble operations and turned back to the traditional means of storing information: chips and magnetic disks.

Now, however, there are indications that magnetic bubbles may make a comeback. At Carnegie-Mellon University, where a

Researchers hope to marry the durability of bubbles to the speed of chips.

IBM Net Rose 20% In 1984

Apple Higher; Tandy Off 24%

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — International Business Machines Corp. said Thursday that its fourth-quarter profit climbed 16.5 percent from a year earlier, while full-year 1984 earnings jumped 20 percent.

Other computer makers posted mixed results. Tandy Corp. said its fiscal second-quarter profit slumped 24 percent, and Honeywell Inc. said fourth-quarter profit tumbled 65 percent because of a charge related to the previously announced plans to sell its Syntek semiconductor unit.

Apple Computer, meanwhile, said its fiscal first-quarter profit soared nearly eightfold from a year earlier. But its president warned of an "extremely challenging" quarter ahead because of rising dealer inventories of personal computers.

That troubled Wall Street, and Apple's stock fell \$1.875 a share, to \$28.375 bid, in over-the-counter trading.

On the New York Stock Exchange, IBM slipped 25 cents, to \$123.625 a share. Tandy lost 12 cents, to \$25, and Honeywell edged up 25 cents to \$38.75.

IBM said its fourth-quarter profit rose to \$1.7 billion or \$3.55 a share, from \$1.86 billion or \$3.06 a share, a year earlier. Revenue rose 12.4 percent to \$14.5 billion from \$12.9 billion.

The results were in line or slightly ahead of many analysts' forecasts, some of whom praised the company's showing given the strong dollar's adverse effects on IBM's revenue overseas.

The dollar climbed 15 percent last year. If it had held steady, 1984 profit would have been up 32.4 percent, IBM's chairman, John R. Opel, said in a statement.

IBM said that if the dollar remains at current levels, the company's revenue growth will be held down as reported in dollars, "particularly in the first six months."

IBM's 1984 earnings rose to \$6.58 billion, or \$10.77 a share, against \$5.49 billion, or \$9.04 a share.

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 6)

American Airlines Cuts Domestic Ticket Prices

The Associated Press

American Airlines announced Thursday that it will offer discounts of up to 70 percent on flights in the United States.

The new fares range from \$39 for short trips to \$129 for one-way, cross-country travel.

Trans World Airlines said it would match the fares "across the board." A United Airlines spokesman

AMR Corp. promotes its president. **Business People**, Page 15.

man said his company would also match the fares, "reluctantly." Other airlines were expected to follow.

American's restrictions — including a 30-day advance purchase and a provision that 25 percent of the ticket price is non-refundable — will protect the airline's balance sheet, according to Lowell Duncan, a spokesman.

American posted record earnings for 1984 despite a fourth-quarter stamp and reportedly has a \$1-billion fund of cash and short-term investments available. It said it did not believe that it was touching off a fare war — something for which the airline has criticized competitors in the past.

Following disclosure of the fare cuts, stocks of airlines and aircraft manufacturers were battered on Wall Street. (Stocks report, Page 6.)

Charles Hanneman, an airline

Berlin-Based Schering's Big Role Abroad Helped Profit Jump in '84

By Warren Geller

International Herald Tribune

BERLIN — Schering AG is a lone in this divided city, the last of West Germany's major companies to maintain headquarters there.

Although the diversified pharmaceutical and chemical group might appear cut off from the main currents of world trade, Schering is more closely tied to international markets than any major West German company. Eighty-two percent of the group's 1984 revenue of just under 5 billion Deutsche marks (about \$1.57 billion) came from foreign sales.

That international connection paid off big last year with surprising profits. And this year, stockholders are expected to receive a dividend boost.

Klaus Pohle, one of the company's six directors, pointed to the helpful effects of the strong dollar on his company's foreign operations. He especially singled out operations in the United States, where 1984 revenue topped 1 billion DM and where the market surpassed that of West Germany as the largest for Schering products for the first time.

Mr. Pohle said 1984 group results would show record net profits exceeding by "at least 50 percent" 1983's 80.1 million DM.

"If anyone is going to profit from an export boom, then Schering is going to be on the top of that list as far as German companies are concerned," said Mr. Pohle, who oversees company finances from his office on the 16th floor of the modern Schering Building, which overlooks the Berlin Wall 200 meters (660 feet) away.

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(Continued on Page 13, Col. 6)



A Schering scientist works on steroid research.

Finance Chiefs Put Off Action On Currencies

Dollar Finishes Lower in N.Y. in Skittish Trading

The Associated Press

United Press International WASHINGTON — Top finance officials of five leading industrial countries said Thursday that they would be willing to undertake coordinated intervention in foreign-currency markets when necessary, but stopped short of saying they would do so now.

The statement came as finance ministers and central bank chiefs of the United States, Britain, West Germany, France and Japan wound up a two-day meeting here.

Although the meeting had been scheduled before the dollar began its most recent climb against other major currencies, there had been speculation before the meeting began Wednesday that the group might take joint action to weaken the dollar.

"We are willing to undertake coordinated intervention in instances where coordinated intervention would be helpful," said Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, speaking for the group, known as the "Group of Five."

The agreement reaffirmed a commitment that these nations made at the summit of major industrial nations in Williamsburg, Virginia, in May 1983.

They agreed at that time to resort to coordinated intervention when necessary.

The Group of Five is an informal body representing the five nations. It was formed in the late 1970s and meets two or three times a year.

The announcement at the end of an all-day meeting Thursday said the ministers, "in light of recent developments in foreign exchange markets, reaffirmed their commitments made at the Williamsburg Summit to undertake coordinated intervention in the markets as necessary."

The meeting took place while the dollar has been strong and many European currencies, particularly the British pound, have been at or near record lows.

■ **Bundesbank Stands Firm**

The Bundesbank, West Germany's central bank, ruled Thursday in favor of preserving economic growth rather than price stability

deciding to maintain its key lending rate at current levels. Reuters reported from Frankfurt.

In response to the strength of the dollar, several members of the bank's central committee were reported to have favored a hike of 0.5 percent in the 5.5 percent interest rate charged for short-term loans to the banking system. The dollar has climbed to near 3.2 Deutsche marks.

They argued that the surge in the dollar threatens price stability in West Germany by making imported goods more expensive. Opponents had argued that making the cost of borrowing more expensive could threaten the country's economic growth.



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Trade Development Bank

Shown at left: the head office of Trade Development Bank, Geneva.

An American Express Company



Currency Rates

Late interbank rates on Jan. 17, excluding fees.
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M.

	U.S.	U.K.	France	Germany	Switzerland	Japan	Canada	Australia	Denmark	Sweden	Finland	Norway	Iceland	Portugal	Spain	Greece	Italy	Belgium	Spain	Portugal	Switzerland	Denmark	Sweden	Finland	Norway	Iceland	U.S.	U.K.	France	Germany	Switzerland	Japan	Canada	Australia	Denmark	Sweden	Finland	Portugal	Spain	Greece	Italy	Belgium	Spain	Portugal	Switzerland	Denmark	Sweden	Finland	Norway	Iceland	U.S.	U.K.	France	Germany	Switzerland	Japan	Canada	Australia	Denmark	Sweden	Finland	Portugal	Spain	Greece	Italy	Belgium	Spain	Portugal	Switzerland	Denmark	Sweden	Finland	Norway	Iceland	U.S.	U.K.	France	Germany	Switzerland	Japan	Canada	Australia	Denmark	Sweden	Finland	Portugal	Spain	Greece	Italy	Belgium	Spain	Portugal	Switzerland	Denmark	Sweden	Finland	Norway	Iceland	U.S.	U.K.	France	Germany	Switzerland	Japan	Canada	Australia	Denmark	Sweden	Finland	Portugal	Spain	Greece	Italy	Belgium	Spain	Portugal	Switzerland	Denmark	Sweden	Finland	Norway	Iceland	U.S.	U.K.	France	Germany	Switzerland	Japan	Canada	Australia	Denmark	Sweden	Finland	Portugal	Spain	Greece	Italy	Belgium	Spain	Portugal	Switzerland	Denmark	Sweden	Finland	Norway	Iceland	U.S.	U.K.	France	Germany	Switzerland	Japan	Canada	Australia	Denmark	Sweden	Finland	Portugal	Spain	Greece	Italy	Belgium	Spain	Portugal	Switzerland	Denmark	Sweden	Finland	Norway	Iceland	U.S.	U.K.	France	Germany	Switzerland	Japan	Canada	Australia	Denmark	Sweden	Finland	Portugal	Spain	Greece	Italy	Belgium	Spain	Portugal	Switzerland	Denmark	Sweden	Finland	Norway	Iceland	U.S.	U.K.	France	Germany	Switzerland	Japan	Canada	Australia	Denmark	Sweden	Finland	Portugal	Spain	Greece	Italy	Belgium	Spain	Portugal	Switzerland	Denmark	Sweden	Finland	Norway	Iceland	U.S.	U.K.	France	Germany	Switzerland	Japan	Canada	Australia	Denmark	Sweden	Finland	Portugal	Spain	Greece	Italy	Belgium	Spain	Portugal	Switzerland	Denmark	Sweden	Finland	Norway	Iceland	U.S.	U.K.	France	Germany	Switzerland	Japan	Canada	Australia	Denmark	Sweden	Finland	Portugal	Spain	Greece	Italy	Belgium	Spain	Portugal	Switzerland	Denmark	Sweden	Finland	Norway	Iceland	U.S.	U.K.	France	Germany	Switzerland	Japan	Canada	Australia	Denmark	Sweden	Finland	Portugal	Spain	Greece	Italy	Belgium	Spain	Portugal	Switzerland	Denmark	Sweden	Finland	Norway	Iceland	U.S.	U.K.	France	Germany	Switzerland	Japan	Canada	Australia	Denmark	Sweden	Finland	Portugal	Spain	Greece	Italy	Belgium	Spain	Portugal	Switzerland	Denmark	Sweden	Finland	Norway	Iceland	U.S.	U.K.	France	Germany	Switzerland	Japan	Canada	Australia	Denmark	Sweden	Finland	Portugal	Spain	Greece	Italy	Belgium	Spain	Portugal	Switzerland	Denmark	Sweden	Finland	Norway	Iceland	U.S.	U.K.	France	Germany	Switzerland	Japan	Canada	Australia	Denmark	Sweden	Finland	Portugal	Spain	Greece	Italy	Belgium	Spain	Portugal	Switzerland	Denmark	Sweden	Finland	Norway	Iceland	U.S.	U.K.	France	Germany	Switzerland	Japan	Canada	Australia	Denmark	Sweden	Finland	Portugal	Spain	Greece	Italy	Belgium	Spain	Portugal	Switzerland	Denmark	Sweden	Finland	Norway	Iceland	U.S.	U.K.	France	Germany	Switzerland	Japan	Canada	Australia	Denmark	Sweden	Finland	Portugal	Spain	Greece

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

GM Expects Lower Net For Last Quarter of '84

Reuters
TORONTO — General Motors Corp. will probably report lower earnings for the 1984 fourth quarter because of strikes in the United States and Canada, the company chairman, Roger B. Smith, said Thursday.

"I don't see how [higher earnings] would be possible with the two strikes last September and October in North America," he said.

GM reported net income of \$1.3 billion, or \$4.11 per share, in the 1983 fourth quarter.

The United Auto Workers struck for six days in the United States last year. In Canada, about 36,500 workers were out for almost two weeks in a strike that also affected about 30,000 U.S. workers.

The strike led the Canadian section of the UAW to seek a break with the U.S. union because of conflicts between the two organizations.

Mr. Smith said he was not concerned about dealing with a separate Canadian union and still sees Canada as an attractive place to invest.

On another subject, he said GM's Canadian branch would have a "substantial" advantage on bidding to supply parts to the company's new Saturn Corp. subsidiary because of the lower Canadian dollar.

GM earlier this month announced a \$5-billion plan to begin building a new line of small cars later this decade from a plant that will likely be located in the United States.

General Motors of Canada Ltd. is also considering building a new small-car plant with Suzuki Motor Co. of Japan but that plan remains in the paper stage," Mr. Smith said.

He said he believes that while the existing partial free-trade agreement covering automobiles between the United States and Canada has been a success, the accord should be reexamined from time to time.

Mr. Smith later told an industry group that he was not suggesting a "wholesale" revamping of the pact but said "effective trade policies must always be flexible and responsive to change."

6.3% Profit Rise Expected for '84 By Matsushita

Reuters

OSAKA, Japan — Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. said Thursday that profits in the fiscal year that ended Nov. 20 would rise to about 250 billion yen (\$381 million), up 6.3 percent from a year earlier.

Sales in the fiscal year are expected to rise 5.8 percent, to 3,450 billion yen from a year earlier, it said. The company said it plans to pay a 10-yen dividend for the year.

The expected poor growth rate for the year is attributable to the uncertainty of worldwide economic conditions, it said.

Video-equipment sales rose 21.9 percent to 1,026 billion yen, from \$42.38 billion a year earlier, it said. Communication and industrial equipment sales rose 29.4 percent to 613.55 billion yen from 474.08 billion a year earlier.

Electronic components sales rose 31.6 percent to 471.76 billion yen from 358.45 billion a year earlier.

The management of Allen-Bradley put the company up for sale in October.

Rockwell to Pay \$1.6 Billion In Cash to Buy Allen-Bradley

The Associated Press

PITTSBURGH — Rockwell International Corp. announced Thursday that it had agreed to pay \$1.65 billion in cash to acquire Allen-Bradley Co., a leading maker of automation equipment.

The purchase of Allen-Bradley's common stock outstanding has been approved by Rockwell's directors and the shareholders of Allen-Bradley, said Rockwell, an aerospace and electronics company.

Rockwell, the builder of the space shuttle and the B-1B nuclear bomber, set company records with sales of \$3.3 billion and net income of \$496 million for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30.

Rockwell, riding a business crest that has raised its earnings for the last nine years, will be gaining an important foothold in the growing field of factory automation. Allen-Bradley's principle products are automated controls, the electronic devices that control machines.

Allen-Bradley reported sales of \$942 million and earnings of \$90 million, both records, in the fiscal year ended Nov. 30. Analysts estimate that it holds the leading share, estimated at 30 percent, of the U.S. market for automated controls.

The management of Allen-Bradley put the company up for sale in October.

Berisford S&W Reports Higher Sales, Earnings

Reuters

LONDON — Berisford, S&W PLC reported Thursday pretax profit of \$80.23 million (\$71.6 million) for the year ended Sept. 30 on revenues of £5.7 billion.

The comparative figures for the previous year were £55.64 million in profits and £4.25 million in revenues.

Berisford is a holding company for a diversified group that includes sugar refiners, commodity and insurance brokers, and various food manufacturing and distribution companies.

Berisford said steps to expand its financial-service operations provided the year's main strategic achievement. Monthly oil revenues are running at about £36,000. The group is participating in 21 producing wells in the United States and further development drilling is expected in coming months.

A lower contribution from a subsidiary, British Sugar Corp PLC, was attributed to a depressed sugar-beet crop, higher European Community levies and lower EC profit-margin increases.

Its Berlin Base Doesn't Isolate Schering From Big Role Abroad

(Continued from Page 11)

financing costs from a major overseas acquisition that year of FBC Ltd., a British agro-chemical concern.

In 1982, Schering sold two large subsidiaries involved in industrial chemicals, Lechler-Chemie GmbH and Icar-Rakoll Chemie GmbH, to help finance the acquisition of FBC.

Expectations of strong profit and a possible dividend increase at Schering have fueled a surge in the company's share price since last summer.

Schering's shares, traditional favorites among foreign investors, who value the company's research and associate the company's label with its path-breaking development of oral contraceptives in the early 1960s, have outperformed the market over the past six months by advancing from a low of 316 DM in July to Thursday's 455.5 DM on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange, up from 454.8 Wednesday.

In addition to investor awareness of Schering's well-placed position to benefit from the strong dollar, analysts say, other factors behind the demand for Schering's

shares are a sense that the company has largely completed its restructuring efforts and — made stronger by its integration of FBC — is now ready to start a period of sustained growth in both pharmaceuticals and agro-chemicals.

The takeover of FBC, which makes the highly successful cereal fungicide, Spartak, and has a strong marketing network in Europe and the United States, enabled Schering to become one of the top 10 players in the world agro-chemical business overnight.

As the food requirements of the world's rapidly expanding population grow, demand for herbicides and pesticides almost certainly will remain brisk, according to Schering's strategists.

Agro-chemicals, including herbicides and pesticides, had accounted for only 13.8 percent of volume at Schering before the FBC acquisition but today account for 32 percent, compared with 42 percent for pharmaceuticals.

Industrial chemicals, fine chemicals and electro-plating take up the rest.

Oral contraceptives, where Schering is by far the market leader in Europe, contributed 600 million DM in revenue last year, or 12 percent of the total.

"Acquiring FBC clearly put Schering's growth prospects on a broader basis," said Margot Schönen, an analyst at Westdeutsche Landesbank, noting that there are substantial risks in concentrating too heavily in the fiercely competitive international pharmaceutical market that includes world leaders Hoechst AG and Bayer AG, both based in West Germany.

Mrs. Schönen said that although the dollar helped Schering's 1984 results, the company should be wary of trying to expand too fast overseas. She said Schering must watch developments in Latin America closely, where the company's subsidiaries are being battered by hyperinflation and radical exchange-rate fluctuation but are unable to raise prices.

"A sharp drop in the dollar's value this year is a big risk for all export-oriented German compa-

nies, but especially so for Schering given its overseas exposure," she said.

Schering employs 23,000 worldwide, with 7,000 in West Berlin at the company's headquarters and various factories there.

Several thousand workers are involved in research and production at Bergkamen, West Germany, where the company maintains a second official headquarters established in the early 1960s so that Schering could keep operations running — with fully computerized company records — in the event Berlin were overrun," Mr. Pohle said.

"I think having a backup headquarters is a thing of the past, but it's up to shareholders to decide," he said.

Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Britain		Trusthouse Forte		Stern Cos. Ed.	
Year	1984	1983	Year	1984	1983
Revenue	\$790	4,250	Net Income	\$102	2,021
Profit	1,128	1,074	Per Share	0.20	0.21
Per Share	0.279	0.227	Year	1984	1983
Revenue	1,020	1,033	Net Income	221	221
Profit	1,020	1,033	Per Share	1.02	1.02
Per Share	1.02	1.02	Year	1984	1983
Revenue	1,050	1,063	Net Income	221	221
Profit	1,050	1,063	Per Share	1.05	1.05
Per Share	1.05	1.05	Year	1984	1983
Revenue	402.50	347.65	Net Income	22.47	21.24
Profit	23.25	21.24	Per Share	0.23	0.24
Per Share	0.23	0.24	Year	1984	1983
Revenue	1,050	1,063	Net Income	221	221
Profit	1,050	1,063	Per Share	1.05	1.05
Per Share	1.05	1.05	Year	1984	1983
Revenue	1,050	1,063	Net Income	221	221
Profit	1,050	1,063	Per Share	1.05	1.05
Per Share	1.05	1.05	Year	1984	1983
Revenue	1,050	1,063	Net Income	221	221
Profit	1,050	1,063	Per Share	1.05	1.05
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Profit	1,050	1,063	Per Share	1.05	1.05
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Profit	1,050	1,063	Per Share	1.05	1.05
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Profit	1,050	1,063	Per Share	1.05	1.05
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Profit	1,050	1,063	Per Share	1.05	1.05
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Revenue	1,050	1,063	Net Income	221	221
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Revenue	1,050	1,063	Net Income	221	221
Profit	1,050	1,063	Per Share	1.05	1.05
Per Share	1.05	1.05	Year	1984	1983
Revenue	1,050	1,063	Net Income	221	221
Profit	1,050	1,063	Per Share	1.05	1.05
Per Share	1.05	1.05	Year	1984	1983
Revenue	1,050	1,063	Net Income	221	221
Profit	1,050	1,063	Per Share	1.05	1.05
Per Share	1.05	1.05	Year	1984	1983
Revenue	1,050	1,063	Net Income	221	221
Profit</					

BOOKS

NEMESIS: Truman and Johnson in the Coils of War in Asia

By Robert J. Donovan. 216 pp. \$14.95.
St. Martin's Press, 175 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y. 10010.

Reviewed by Archimedes L.A. Patti

AT a time when there is a tendency to revert to simplistic thinking about non-nuclear wars, unconcernedly dismissing all mention of Vietnam or even South Korea, where about 40,000 Americans are still stationed, this book is a timely reminder of the illusions and futility that brought the United States into those catastrophic conflicts.

From the vantage point of a White House reporter, National Book Award winner Robert Donovan captures the complexities of decision-making with their concurrent implications, ironies, undercurrents and pressures. He incisively examines the origins and conduct of both wars and finds striking parallels in their anatomy, concluding that they were "cut from the same cloth of the policy of containment of communism in Asia."

"Nemesis" is an excellent study in tandem of both wars and of the devastating effect they had on the lives of Presidents Harry S. Truman and Lyndon B. Johnson. It skillfully and unambiguously compares the causes and effects, the pressures and commitments, the traps and pitfalls that led to tragic and inconclusive results.

Donovan introduces Truman and Johnson as "two gamblers who had come to the White House originally upon the death of two famous presidents" and who later "had been elected in their own right to show what they could do." Their elections, 16 years apart, were hailed as harbingers of progress in civil rights and rededication to the policy of using federal money to improve the lives of the American people. But the Truman Fair Deal and the Johnson Great Society became mired in conflicting interests that had roots in their predecessors' legacy — the containment of Communism.

This legacy, Donovan suggests, governed the role and conduct of both presidents, casting a pall over their administrations, shattering their dreams for a better society, and compelling them to leave Washington with a deep sense of unfulfillment. Neither president was able to end the war in which he had committed American troops to combat.

Donovan credits President Truman with having established the framework in which all the postwar presidents, including Johnson, shaped their own [foreign] policies," and so it was. President Roosevelt had advocated a system of postwar trusteeships for dependencies such as Korea and Indochina (Vietnam). Truman added to that concept and his immediate concern was control of Korea, bringing the United States into competition with the Soviet Union. In China the Nationalists were losing ground to Mao Zedong, and in Vietnam the French were faring no better against Ho Chi Minh. In Southeast Asia leftist elements clamored for independence. In the Middle East and in Europe communist parties maneuvered for political control. The anti-communist hysteria was on and in 1948 the Soviet Union became the enemy.

"Nemesis" is rich with anecdotes about the two presidents and the men around them. "How to talk to God's right hand man," Truman wrote to his cousin on the way to meet with MacArthur on Wake Island. When the president's plane arrived, the general was sitting in a jeep surrounded by a small crowd, seemingly trying to upstage Truman, and did not go out to the ramp. The president "refused to budge from his seat until MacArthur finally came to the ramp. Only then did he descend."

Johnson's last years in office were difficult ones. Reverses in Vietnam, public dissent, a party split, and Bobby Kennedy's making a run for the presidency disheartened Johnson. "Sometimes in those months Johnson, who was not a regular communicant in any church, became so consumed with anxiety that late at night he would order his limousine and a Secret Service detail and drive to St. Dominic's Catholic Church for private prayers with a few priests and Christian brothers. Beginning in 1966, he returned for consolation from time to time, including a night when he had ordered the bombing near Hanoi and Haiphong."

Donovan's account raises many questions. Particularly troubling is the abysmal lack of, or appreciation for, intelligence on the policy and decision-making level prior to committing the United States. Days before the North Koreans invaded South Korea none of Truman's advisers had told him of massive preparations north of the 38th parallel for a drive south. General Omar Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, later said, "I don't think you can say that any of us knew when we went into this thing, what would be involved." And Donovan points up that during the MacArthur offensive in Korea, "The crowning mischief was that no American official had the slightest valid idea how many Chinese might be in Korea." Further on, he notes, "The lack of intelligence itself became an incentive for advancing."

The same conditions prevailed in the Vietnam conflict. Neither Johnson nor Eisenhower nor Truman nor Acheson nor Dulles," says Donovan, "had ever really understood Vietnam, its people, its culture, its history, its institutions, its politics, its aspirations."

"Nemesis" makes good reading. It is terse, factual, well-documented, devoid of overburdensome details and thorough in essentials.

Archimedes L.A. Patti, author of "Why Viet Nam? Prelude to America's Albatross," wrote this review for The Washington Post.

Erotic Lennon Drawings On Exhibit in Liverpool

The Associated Press

LIVERPOOL — A collection of the late John Lennon's erotic drawings went on display in Britain Wednesday for the first time since police seized them at a London gallery in 1970.

The 14 drawings were produced by ex-Beatle Lennon while on honeymoon with Yoko Ono in 1969. They show the couple in various acts of love and caused a storm of controversy among church leaders and politicians in 1970.

"Times have changed and we are delighted to have the display here," said Roger White, general manager of Beatle City, the museum where the drawings are on display until Easter.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

GREAT deceptive plays have to be made quickly and nonchalantly, and even for great players that is difficult. But if they have thought about the position, the right play may pop up, years later, when the opportunity arises.

A magnificent example is the diagrammed deal East found himself defending six hearts reached after an artificial opening of the no-trump by West. This was a pre-emptive action based by partnership agreement on a seven-card minor with a four-card major.

It might seem that North-South should have no trouble at all in bringing home a slam in no-trump or either red suit. The contract reached was six hearts, and it seems that a nor-

mal 3-2 trump split is all that the declarer needs.

South won the club lead and lead a low trump to dummy's king. To his astonishment he collected the ten from West and the queen from East.

Something funny was happening, and he could only see one plausible explanation: West had begun with J-10-8-2 and had made a foolish play of the ten. In that case he would regret it, for he would score only one trump trick instead of two.

The declarer led a club from the dummy, and was not surprised to see East discard a diamond. He won, led a low trump and was mystified when West produced the jack and East the two. And he was horrified by the sequel: West led a club, and ruffing with the heart nine in dummy did no good.

East threw his diamond queen and there was no way back to the closed hand to lead the heart ace; the heart eight ruffed a diamond to defeat the lay-down slam.

NORTH

♦ A K

♦ K Q S

♦ A J 8 5 4

♦ 7 3

WEST (D)

♦ J 10 ♠ Q 5 2

♦ 9 10 7 3 ♠ 9 8

♦ J 3 9 8 8 2 2 ♠ 4

SOUTH

♦ Q 9 8

♦ V A 4 3

♦ K 5

♦ A K Q

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

West: North: East: South:

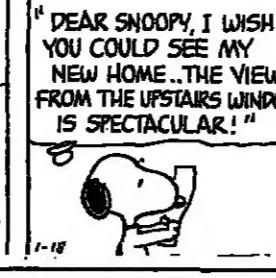
2 N.T.: Dbl.: 3 ♠: 4 ♦:

Pass: 4 ♣: Pass: 4 ♦:

Pass: 4 ♦: Pass: 4 ♦:

West led the club jack.

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



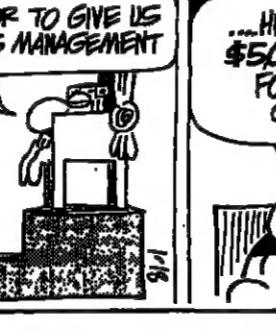
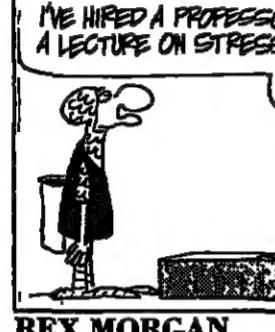
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



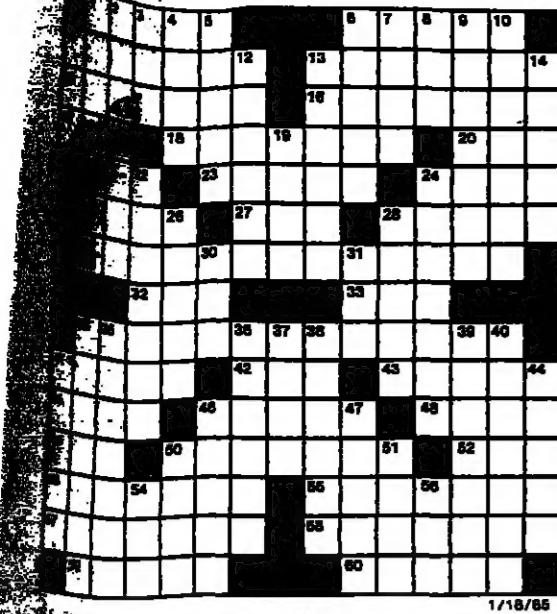
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



ACROSS

- 49 Triple this for a wine
- 50 Cuddly
- 51 Heat unit, for short
- 52 Muscular
- 53 Abstract
- 54 British motor trucks
- 55 Figure on Louisiana's seal
- 56 Gourmet's cousin
- 58 Amber is one
- 59 Coal beds
- 60 Coal beds
- 61 Saddle appendage
- 62 Richly embellished ice cream
- 63 Sounds of hesitation
- 64 River between Manchuria and the U.S.S.R.
- 65 Allots
- 66 Candle fibers
- 67 Some are co-ops
- 68 Alphabetic trio
- 69 Demotic
- 70 Late British movie star

DOWN

- 11 Part of an arrow
- 12 Stay
- 13 Muscular
- 14 Unkempt
- 15 Highly excited
- 16 Authentic
- 17 Seasoning obtained by evaporation
- 18 Ray
- 19 Territory in N India
- 20 Spleen
- 21 Roof angle
- 22 Susurrus
- 23 Antagonistic
- 24 Ace, as part of a blackjack
- 25 Hill in the Southwest
- 26 Make possible
- 27 Element used in alloy steels
- 28 Possible
- 29 Drench
- 30 Numerals
- 31 Las' followers
- 32 Big'd, in Rockefeller Center

CROSSWORD

48 Miller product "The" — play by Aristophanes

52 Commandos

53 Moves stealthily

54 Early

55 Eightfold

56 Free display at D.C.

57 Comments

58 A source of rubber

59 Tallness

60 Amphibian

61 Certain palms

62 Large

63 Calm output

64 Alt. City marker

65 Bon

66 Seamstress's utensil

67 Former Republic of NE Africa

68 They, in Paris

69 Useless but costly object

70 Gleamed

71 Actor Chaney

72 Work translated by Pope

73 Sagacious

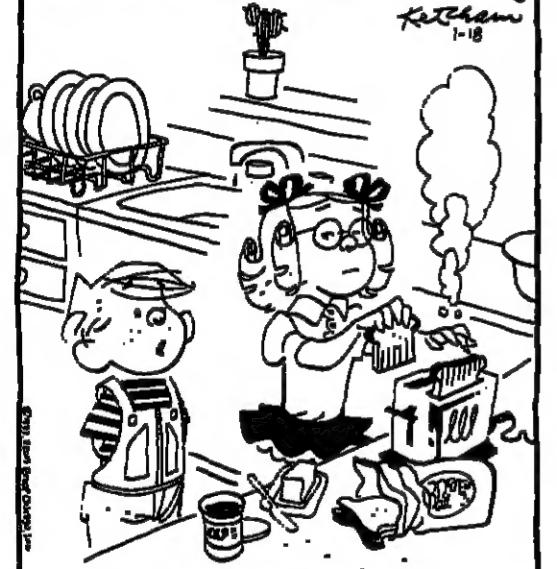
74 Chart again

75 (whole) (wholly)

ANSWER

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Moleski.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Hank Arnold and Bob Lee

DPT., EAL - ALS - RXP - DTL. 29 14 - 17 - 30 - 37 - 44

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

COASH

WHAT SOME SO-CALLED "GOOD BUYS" IN WALL STREET OFTEN TURN OUT TO BE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

MYLAN

Answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

GURFEE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

WEATHER

EUROPE

HIGH	LOW
10	10
11	11
12	12
13	13
14	14
15	15
16	16
17	17
18	18
19	19
20	20
21	21
22	22
23	23
24	24
25	25
26	26
27	27
28	28
29	29
30	30
31	31
32	32
33	33
34	34
35	35
36	36
37	37
38	38
39	39
40	40
41	41
42	42
43	43
44	44
45	45
46	46
47	47
48	48
49	49
50	50
51	51
52	52
53	53
54	54
55	55
56	

SPORTS

In Defense of the Receivers: Shula Gives a Warning

By Gary Pomeranz

Washington Post Service

SAN FRANCISCO — Because Miami's mighty mite receivers, Mari Duper and Mark Clayton, have been the victims of numerous vicious hits in recent games, Coach Don Shula of the Dolphins has sent out a pre-Super Bowl warning.

"As long as it is within the rules, it's part of the game," Shula said of his many hard hits San Francisco's defensive players might have planned for Duper and Clayton in Super Bowl XIX Sunday. "But if it is deliberate and not within the rules of the game, something should be done. The guy should be thrown out of the game."

Simply put, Shula fears that the Marks Brothers have become Marked Men. Such is the price they must pay for being 5-foot-3 darters who helped Miami become the first team in league history to possess two 1,300-yard receivers in the same season.

"There have been some good hits and some cheap shots against them this year," said Nat Moore, Miami's veteran receiver. Defensive backs "have gone after their heads, clubbing them when they tackle them. In general, they are doing all of the dirty tactics that, if you're

not mentally strong, can affect you."

"But as you can see by the statistics and the records," Moore said, "no one has succeeded. One thing has been found out — both of these guys can't be intimidated. Both can play with pain. I don't see them knocking Duper or Clayton out of the ball game Sunday."

The 49ers' defense fancies itself for its hard-hitting fury. Three years ago, the 49ers won the Super Bowl and the secondary became known as "Dwight Hicks and the Hot Licks."

Cornerbacks Ronnie Lott and Eric Wright and safeties Hicks and Carlton Williamson all were named to the Pro Bowl this season. These guys can ring some bells. Ask any receiver. Cross the middle and hold your breath.

And Shula knows all of this. That is why he issued Wednesday's warning.

"My game plan Sunday is just coming up and making some tackles and not worrying about roughing up," said Wright, a fourth-year cornerback. "If I have the opportunity to get in some good licks, I'll do it. But I won't do any devastating slugging hits that will get the officials' attention."

"I don't think that we'll do anything flagrant," said Lott, also in his fourth year. "No, I don't think those two receivers have been intimidated by anybody this year. They've won games and that's what counts, right?"

"I don't worry about that stuff," Clayton said. "My job is to catch the ball. Their job is to make hits. We'll crush heads and see who survives."

In Miami's 31-10 playoff victory over Seattle three weeks ago, Duper was knocked woozy and required three stitches on his mouth after a forearm hit by safety Kenny Easley. Shula was angry about the hit and said he would file a report to the league office.

Then, in the Dolphins' 45-28 victory over Pittsburgh in the conference title game 10 days ago, Duper was knocked woozy again and missed several series after a thwacking from cornerback Sam Washington. Clayton missed the entire second half after jamming his shoulder on the ground, diving for an incomplete pass.

Duper caught 71 passes for 1,306 yards and eight touchdowns this season. Clayton caught 73 passes for 1,389 yards and a league-record 18 touchdowns. Together, they are match and fuse.

Duper, the milder personality of the pair, said: "Teams have been trying to stop us any way they can. But when you're being aggressive in football, I don't think you can say it's a cheap shot. They may try to hit you across the head, but I don't think that it is anything intentional."

Clayton has shown a tough-talk cool this week. It's the kind of bravado seen in Super Bowls gone by from Dallas linebacker Thomas Henderson and Raiders defensive lineman Howie Long. Wednesday Clayton said, "Some of the cornerbacks, they try to jam you at the line, try to punch you through the face mask or in your throat. Or when you're on the ground, they try to punch you. You know, different tactics."

"Trying to play Clayton and Duper physical can be a big mistake," said Jimmy Cefalo, another of Miami's veteran receivers. "That's why Clayton had so many touchdown catches this year, he gets by the cornerbacks. Against the Steelers on our first touchdown of the game, Clayton stutter-stepped and the cornerback came up for him, he went by and we got six."

And what of the fact that both Duper and Clayton have spent time on the bench recently waiting for circling stars to clear from their vision?

"What that means to me," Lott said, "is that both of those receivers can come back and play strong. I'm looking at what they have done after they have been hit hard. They do things to prove something to you."



Ronnie Lott

Photo: Associated Press

Mark Clayton stretches during a practice session for Sunday's Super Bowl.

Dionne Ties Hull in Goals Scored*The Associated Press*

INGLEWOOD, California — Marcel Dionne got the night off to an auspicious start. But the Los Angeles Kings didn't respond and the Toronto Maple Leafs sneaked

NHL FOCUS

away with something rare — a victory.

Dionne scored the 610th goal of his 14-year career just 2:37 into the game Wednesday night, tying him with Bobby Hull in third place on the all-time National Hockey League scoring list. Dionne also assisted on Dave Taylor's pair of third-period markers, but it wasn't enough as the Leafs won, 4-3.

"I was just thinking about the fact that Winnipeg lost and we had a chance to gain ground on them again, and we didn't," said Dionne.

Asked whether his milestone meant anything to his teammates, he said, "Sometimes I think it's a detriment."

Coach Pat Quinn agreed.

"Marcel's magnificent feat of



Marcel Dionne

610 goals to become third on the all-time didn't get to the team's imagination," Quinn said. "Maybe this team has no imagination."

Elsewhere in the NHL, it was

Washington 5, Pittsburgh 4; Chic-

ago 2, Detroit 1; St. Louis 2, Min-

neapolis 1; Atlanta 2, Boston 1; Chi-

cago 2, Detroit 1; St. Louis 2, Chi-

cago 2, Detroit 1; St. Louis 2, Chi-

cago 2, Detroit 1; St. Louis 2, Chi-

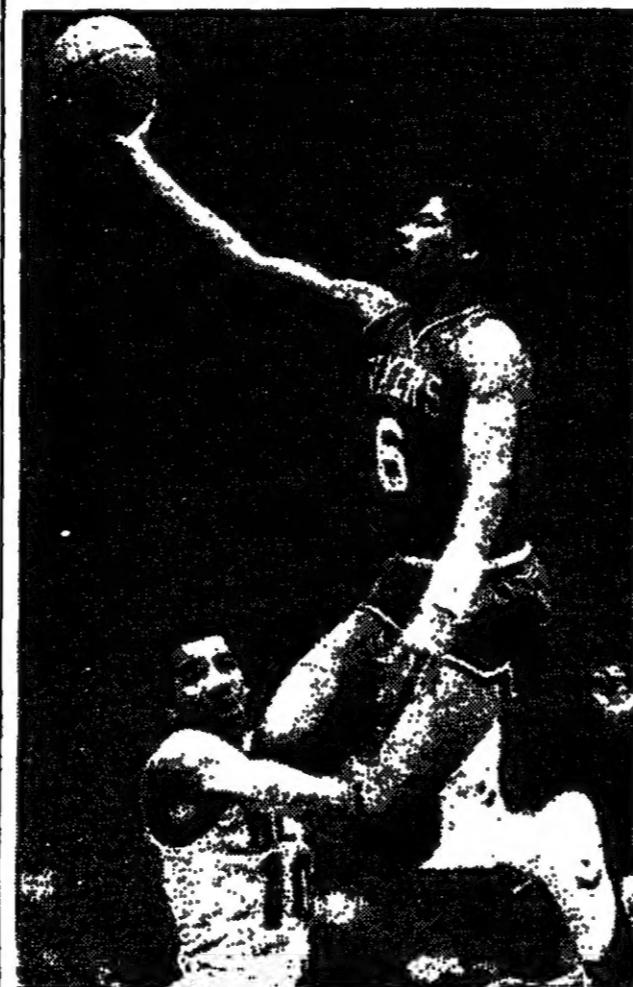


Photo: Associated Press

SCOREBOARD**Basketball****NBA Standings****EASTERN CONFERENCE****Atlantic Division****Central Division****Western Conference****Midwest Division****Pacific Division****WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS****BASKETBALL****L.A. Clippers****Portland****Seattle****Golden State****Philadelphia****Milwaukee****Atlanta****Chicago****Philadelphia****Los Angeles****Seattle****Golden State****Philadelphia****Los Angeles****Seattle**

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